"THE ROSE OF PARIS"
AT
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS"
AT
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIII NO. 34— BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1925. ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925			
14th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,439
21st "	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,914
28th "	CHINA	—	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
21st "	DELTA	MALWA*	16,941
25th "	DEVANHA †	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA	—	16,223
1st April	DONGOLA †	—	8,080
11th "	NALDERA	—	15,997
18th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th "	RANPURA	—	16,100
16th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA	—	7,952
30th "	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA	—	16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA	—	7,622
27th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 56
Second "	" 52	" 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th "	DOMAIA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,960
16th "	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD	6,060
14th May	MOSULA	7,211
28th "	GAZANA	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	A Steamer*	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
9th Feb.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
17th "	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
26th "	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st "	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
1925		
7th Feb.	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
9th "	VITA	Busreh via K'chi
11th "	RAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
13th "	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi
18th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX : 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	12th Jan	8th Feb
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	16th Jan	11th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	10th Feb
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	14th Feb
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	13th Feb.	27th Feb

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

		Yen.
Subscribed Capital	.....	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY STEWELL,
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Moultan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay, (Sandhurst Road)	Mysore
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Nainital
Cawnpore	Narasangunge
Chandausi (Pay office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Coconada	Nowshera
Cochin	Ootacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Palacole (out station)
Conjeevaram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub Agency).
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Shahpur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hapur (Pay office)	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt (Pay office)	Wadhwan

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

91, Meadows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
or Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules, 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN
Telephone No. 42113.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL PASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1228.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sale prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE
You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.
Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.
PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE to work as ASSISTANT SECRETARY for three hours only from 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) Apply to the SECRETARY, The Passengers' and Trams Relief Association, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
M752

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country mill. Apply with testimonials and state terms to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M768

WANTED.—A GUJARATHI HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi accounts, English and type-writing. Apply with testimonials, personally to C. N. GAJJAR AND CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A M767

WANTED.—A smart ADVERTISEMENTS CANVASSER at Bombay for a Madras Daily. Commission 25 per cent. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "M" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22852

WANTED.—A smart CANVASSER for Bombay, for securing subscribers and advertisements for a popular monthly journal. Pay Rs. 50-80 plus liberal Commission. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "P" C/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A 789

WANTED—A competent CHEMIST, having sufficient experience in manufacturing Pharmaceutical Preparations, Flavouring Essences and Chemicals. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to DELHI AERATED WATERS & CHEMISTS CO
A M748

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Hindu Lady graduate, England returned, in a respectable family, for education of young children. Write to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22643

BUSINESSMAN, London office, experienced, eight years in trade, desires RESPONSIBLE JOB on decent salary. Prepared to go abroad. Excellent TESTIMONIAL. Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M747

ENGLAND returned journalist expert international notes SEEKS immediate JOB on editorial staff of daily or weekly. Knows Gujarati. Box No. 678, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B M746

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Upper floor of a banglow in 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
C M753

TO LET—FLATS and Offices in Ahmedabad and Shahibag Houses, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, rents moderate. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 49, Apollo Street, Phone 22497.
C M766

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and good accommodation open on west side a block for 5 rooms, rooms and godowns at cheaper rent in Gordhan Building No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply—GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C M762

TO LET—BOMBAY VIEW, Matheran, for the summer season, spacious two storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, suited to modern requirements at reasonable rent. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C M711

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!—A beautiful CALENDAR for the New Year 1925. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MANAGER SHAFI AND CO., Taj Ganj, Agra.
N M769

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUA, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WE UNDERTAKE METAL-WARE WORKS of all kinds at rock bottom rates. Place your orders at once with us for Nickel-plating, Engraving, Moulding, Welding and all kinds of Foundry work. Motor Body Building, Cabinet making and upholstery are our speciality.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, you see which when taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Your tide has come. Take it. Write to the SUPERINTENDENT, STATE WORKSHOPS, Alwar, for particulars.
22650

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22578

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the BANK will be OPENED at THANA on the 9th instant, under the charge of Mr. P. H. Bilpodiwala.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th February, 1925. 22649

SAW MILLS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of Superintendent of Government Saw Mills, Bombay Presidency, for period of 5 years.

Applicants must have experience of saw mill practice in India and a practical knowledge of the care of saws, must be able to dismantle and erect portable Mills, carry out adjustments and repairs to circular and vertical frame saws, automatic saw-sharpening machines, etc. Applicants must be strong active and able to tour. Pay according to qualifications, travelling allowances.

Applications accompanied by certified copies of testimonials should be submitted before February, 22nd, 1925, to

T. S. PIPE.
Superintending Engineer, Forest Dept.,
Dharwar, M. & S. M. Railway.
22646

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a music mistress on Rs. 50—2—75 p. m. plus Rs. 10 p. m. as conveyance allowance for Karachi Municipal Girls' schools.

The post is pensionable under Karachi Municipality. The selected candidate will have to teach Indian music accompanied by Dilruba.

Applications with the necessary details shall reach the undersigned on or before 22nd February, 1925.

SECRETARY SCHOOL BOARD.
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 2nd February, 1925. 22651

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th of January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDALLY ABDULHUSSEIN, late of Bombay, Shia Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, ...Deceased.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of the above-named deceased Mahomedally Abdulhussein, of Bombay, Shia Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Suttar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 2nd day of February, 1925.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22648

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the partnership subsisting between Mr. FRAMROZ FAKIRJI BHESANIA and Mr. JEHANGIR BAPUJI KHARAS trading under the name and style of F. F. Bhesania and Co., as Saipchandlers and hardware merchants is DISSOLVED by mutual consent as of date 31st January, 1925, and that Mr. Framroz Fakirji Bhesania, will now continue the said business in the same name as heretofore. Mr. Framroz Fakirji Bhesania is entitled to all the assets and effects of the said partnership business including whole goodwill and is responsible for the liabilities of the said firm.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1925.
MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Attorneys.
for F. F. Bhesania & Co.
22653

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4208 of 1924.

(1). COWASJI JALBHOY SETT, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BARONET, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI PETIT, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) PHIROZSHAW DADABHOY SETH, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1). SHIRINBAI, widow of Hussonally Mohamedally Gangriwalla, now wife of Dwoodbhoy Vaziri Gorewalla, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay in her own right and as the heir of her deceased daughter Mariamboo, (2). ROOKHANBAI MOHAMEDALLY GANGRIWALLA and (3.) ABDULALLI MOHAMEDALLY GANGRIWALLA, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) K. M. TALEYARKHAN, Esqr., Official Assignee of the estate and effect of Lukmanji Mahomedally Gangriwalla Insolvent, (5) Bai BANUBAI MANEKJI MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you as heirs of one deceased Hussonaly Mohamedally Gangriwalla for Recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,04,303-12-0 with interest thereon at the rate of Re. 0-14-8 per cent. per mensem with monthly rests from 1st August, 1924, till judgment due to the plaintiffs under a mortgage dated the 18th day of November, 1920, executed by the deceased Hussonally Mohamedally Gangriwalla in their favour and for costs and for sale of the property by this Hon'ble Court in default of payment by you of the above amount and for further and other reliefs AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed on the 24th day of February, 1925, and that in default of your appearance on that date before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 5th day of December, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

The 5th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22640

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 750 of 1924.
FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW ... Plaintiff.
vs.
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate on the South side of Princess Street on the estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight hundred square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon and bounded on the North by the Princess Street aforesaid, on the East by a passage and on the South and West by Johar Chawl Street, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 48, Princess Street on the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1691, 1776 to 1778 and by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 995-96, 997-1003 and 1114, Street Nos. 195 to 213 and 1 and 3. (The said Premises are held under a lease from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for a term of 999 years commencing 29th November, 1905, at the yearly rent of Rs. 9,540 calculated at the rate of Rs. 11-14 annas—9.6 ps. per square yard.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22411

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 546 of 1924.

TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS BHATAU ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of the Harkness Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand four hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 572, 572, New Nos. 2717 and A/2717, Old Survey Nos. 21, 22A/24-21, New Survey Nos. 1/7225 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2238, Street No. 9 and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the West by the Bungalow in the occupation of Sir Amberson Marten, Knight, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of the Bank of Bombay now in the Occupation of Sir Robert Aitken, Knight, on or towards the South by the Harkness Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of December 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22408

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1010 of 1924

NENAMAL BHIMANDAS. ..... Plaintiff
Vs.
BASIL N. LANG, Esqr., and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Balu Sarang Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 111, Street No. 50 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Balu Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property secondly describe herein and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Mulla Buxibhai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, admeasuring 12 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a big plot registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sarang Street, without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 112 Street Nos. 52, 54 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Sarang Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Mosque and on or towards the South by the property firstly described herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. RUSTOMJI AND GINWALA, attorneys for the defendants 4 to 9 No. 5, Ruther field Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22405

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1925, at 2 a.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 434-48; 514; Case No. 130; 113; Nagdevi Street.

Buiding and S. P. Shed, Street No. 138-140 20-24; 26-30; Blocks No. 209-210; Case No. 322; 278; 279; 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.,

PRABHAT
AN IDEAL HINDI WEEKLY
EDITED BY
Prof. DHARMENDRA NATH SHASTRI, TARKSHIROMANI M.A, M.O.L., M.R.A.S.
Write For a Specimen Copy TO-DAY
"PRABHAT" BAREILLY, U. P.

BRANCHES;
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
I. THAKORDWAR, 11. JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Woodhouse Road, Colaba, opp. the Post office, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and pian household furniture, rich pictures and ornaments, cut glassware, best plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases and figures fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone poenograph with records, Ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc. ,etc.

Property of M. K. Carvelho Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PAPERS.

Under instructions from Mr. Goolam Hussein Ahmedally Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 24th instant 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following stock of paper belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

About 180 bales of cream red double foolscap 24-28 and 32 lbs. printing paper double demi 35-40 and 50 lb., double Royal printing paper, 40 and 50 lbs. ledger paper demi 24 and 25 lbs., handmade paper foolscap and Royal &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and 9 Emeralds.
Two Diamond Rings.
The above Jewellery will be on view days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JAKARIA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Baj Lilabai binte Kazi Abdul Karim Noormahomed Porbundri, the Mortgagor in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of April, 1923 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jakaria Musjid Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3969 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2752 and 2753 and Street Nos. 554, 56 and 558 and bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1471 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Jakaria Musjid Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Saarfudin bin Khalal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, attorneys for Mortgagees at their office No. 9 Bail Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Why pay more for an OFFICE TYPEWRITER when you can get

1 or Rs. 170/- NET WITH OAK CASE.
Sole Agents
S. NAVALKAR & SONS, BOMBAY 2.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10

"THE LONE WOLF"

Featuring

DOROTHY DALTON

and

JACK HOLT

The former plays the part of Lucy Shannon, the trusted agent of the famous band of international crooks, known as "Thé Pack". Later, she reveals herself as a secret service operator in the employ of America. Jack Holt plays "The Lone Wolf".

THE CHAMPEEN (OUR GANG)

Comedy

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4, (Including Tax)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

NEXT SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 14th.

A MULTI-SUPER

PRODUCED BY

PATHE

CHAS. RAY

IN

"THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH"

Taken and Dramatised from Longfellows famous Poem of the same name.

AN EPIC OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. A STORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS'

One of the Finest Pictures ever shown in Bombay

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14th

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"FLYING PAT."

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

"THE GONDOLIERS"

By Bombay A. D. C.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

"THE WHITE ROSE"

With MAE MARSH.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"EYES OF MUMMY"

with EMIL JANNINGS & POLA NEGRI.

CINEMA-PRECIOUS

Presents.

PATHE'S

Latest-Serial

"THE WAY OF A MAN"

FIRST 3 Chapters this Week.

AND

A PATHE COMEDY.

Time. 5-30, 7, 8-15 and 10-30 P. M. daily

MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3-30 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents this week Second week

Saurastra Kinematograph Co.'s

CHARKHA

OR

ANATH ABALA

Times and Rates as Usual.

Don't fail to see this picture.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A SPLENDID VITAGRAPH SUPER-PRODUCTION

"DIVORCE COUPONS"

Starring the beautiful and emotional

CORINNE GRIFFITH

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT :— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

"THE ROSE OF PARIS"

featuring 7 Reels

MARY PHILBIN

"WHITE ROSES FOR INNOCENCE—RED ROSES FOR LOVE."

The Programme includes a Century Comedy in two parts "TIRED BUSINESS" featuring the

CENTURY BEAUTIES

To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Students of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 5-15 P.M. (S.T.) Show only at Half Rates in Box, Sofa & First Class.

KEEP READY

For The Most Astounding Photo Epic Poem—A Picture That Has Broken Every Known Record in Every House That Has Been Shown!

STARTING 14th FEBRUARY SATURDAY!

A THREE-HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

Featuring MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
THE CREATION OF ADAM AND EVE.
THE SLAYING OF ABEL BY CAIN.
THE ERECTING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.
THE BURNING OF CITIES.
THE STORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
THE COURT OF PHARAOH.
THE SUFFERINGS OF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.
THE PLAGUES OF MOSES.
THE MIRACLE OF THE PARTING OF THE RED SEA.
THE TREMENDOUS BATTLE SCENES BETWEEN THE EGYPTIANS AND THE JEWS.
MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
THE ROMANCE OF SOLOMON AND TAMAH.
THE SACRIFICE TO THE GREAT GOD BAAL.

All presented in a manner that will astound you!

"AFTER SIX DAYS"

Mark the opening Date 14th FEB. SATURDAY at the

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.

S S Birmingham City, Merphy, New York.
S S Karapara, Baumehr, Durban.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Shinnoh Maru, Toshioka, Kobe.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.

S S Jalajyoti, Snowdon, Rangoon.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Tokushima Maru, Fukuda, Kobe.
S S Streefkerk, Coerkemp, Calcutta.
S S Bellfield, Johnson, Antwerp.
S S Rassay, Pattison, Hull.

LOADING.

Feb. 7.

Steamer Monte Ossero for Trieste.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shinnoh Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru 3882 tons, Captain T Toshioka, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain V O Baumehr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 3715 tons, Captain J Merphy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, 3703 tons, Captain K Fukuda, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Streefkerk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Streefkerk 3823 tons, Captain J E Coerkemp, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bellfield:—The L Edward steamer Bellfield, 2731 tons, Captain R E Johnson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Rassay:—The T M Company's steamer Rassay, 2794 tons, Captain H Pattison, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co

Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co

Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.

City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.

City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.

S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 10th February, Agent J F Co.

Knowsley Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Aleppo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neidenfels due about 9th February, Agent L Edward

Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward

Trantenfels due about 27th February, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T. Co.

Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 16th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.

Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

Anfora due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 15th February Agent Volkert Bros.

City of Aukland due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.

Indus Maru due about 15th February, Agent O S Kaisha.

Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.

S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

Shaka Maru due about 24th February, Agent O S Kaisha.

Takuma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.

S S Heijin Maru for about 3rd March, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 9th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

7-2-25.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—1200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld; 240 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co.; 385 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes, Birsal & Co.fi 5475 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 2062 cwt myrabollams, Wilson Latham & Co. Ld.; 6300 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.; 8257 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Tarantia for New York:—9 bales woollen carpets and rags, Fleming Shaw & Co. Ld 150 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—5 bundles lamb skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff. 11 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 20 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdoola & Co.; 150 cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—6 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—3375 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebrahomji; 36 cwt. Apricot kernels, Tamboli & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros. Ld.

S S Rassay for Hull:—3000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

SS Monte Ossero for Trieste 62 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 4000 cwt gingelly seed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Monte for Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Monte Ossero for Venice:—1000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—504 cwt myrabollams, B Nazar & Co. 102 bales cotton Ali Bros.; 200 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Hongkong:—75 cwt Apricots, R Mawjee & Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co.

S S Misaki Maru for Osaka:—1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Mirzapore for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

7-2-25.

S S Misaki Maru from Osaka. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—

From Osaka:—61 cases cotton yarn, 142 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton drill, 80 bales cotton sheeting 190 bales cotton shirting 20 cases shirting, 37 cases brass wire, 258 cases glass ware, 222 cases glass bangles, 55 cases enamelled ware, 30 cases celluloid goods, 193 cases match boxes.

From Kobe:—6 bales matting, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 9 cases glass beads, 14 cases cotton hosiery, 25 cases glassware, 10 cases cotton crepe, 100 cases matches, 355 cases match-boxes.

From Hongkong:—25 packages Rattan furniture; 300 packages Cassia, 430 bundles cassia, 16 cases Silk, 9 cases silk goods, 25 cases dry ginger, 21 cases cotton socks, 10 cases ivory, 3 tusks ivory, 100 bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—200 bundles cassia.

From Singapore:—100 crates empty bottles, 50 cases colour oil. 1042 bundles rattans, 118 bundles gum Benjamin, 422 bags sago flour. 1229 bags betel nuts, 72 bags damar Batu, 20 bags Flake Tapioca; 20 bags pepper.

From Colombo:—70 half cases Tea, 21 cases Rubber Tubes, 69 bundles rubber tyres, 40 bundles empty gunnies, 40 cases champaigne 417 bags Arecanuts, 51 bags betel nuts, 67 bags copra, 95 bags sapen wood.

S S Eremont from New York. Agents Volkart Bros.:—

From New York:—12 barrels lubricating grease, 100 cases lubricating oil. 1997 cases Burning oil, 141 bars Silver, 777 frails exhausted cloves, 16 packages Glykeron, 50 barrels wood rasins, 21 barrels dyestuffs, 20 kegs dyestuffs, 24 cylinders Anhydrous Ammonia, 68 bundles steel poles, 19 cases cotton goods, 7 bales cotton goods, 350 bales cotton high density, 88 bales cotton remnant, 53 cottin remnant, 125 cases aluminium circles, 30 cases baking powder.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 7.

	For		Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England		..		
2.	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered		S/S Genoa.	15th Feb. 25.	8 a m
3.	Japan		S/S Muroram Maru.	11th Feb. 25.	8 a.m.
4.	.. ..				
5.	Shanghai .. (superscribed)				
6.	Singapore (,,)				
7.	Straits Settlements				
8.	Mauritius				
9.	East Africa		..	..	..
10.	South Africa		..	..	—
11.	Seychelles		..	..	

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, February 9, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Samaras H Dinsa, Subnis G and S. TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

27-24—Re, Mirza M Shirazi, Mirza Mahomed Shiraz, The Administrator General of Bombay, Little and Co.

28-24—Re, Ramanlal Kalyan, Mulla and M Alimahomed Mookji Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.

37-24—Re, Gulbai Nowroji Behramji Mucadum, Sanjar and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Mucadum Cowasji N C Mucadum and others, Chitnis K and M.

8-24—Re, Ramchandra Babaji Kudtarkar, Dabholkar and J, Parvatibai K D Kudtarkar,, Balkrishna Babaji Kudtarkar, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

2895-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G. M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotalia, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and B.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamiram and others, Hariram Chatanram, Soonderdas and Co.

3471-23—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co, The Indian Peninsula Steam Navigation Co Ltd.

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and another, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi M R and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3519-23—Rele and Co, Pandurang Dharmaji Shiskar, Ansuyabai and others Wadia G and Co.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas Karsondas Hirgawan and others Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J Amarchand and M.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E, Little and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand, Sheshmal Sultanmal, Khandwalla and Chh.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3855-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

1515-23—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Kalubhai Shah, Mohanlal Lalji.

3541-23—Shamrao M and B, Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and others, Jiwan Ramchandra and others, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdevi, The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No 48

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4314-24—Merwanji K and Co, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Ramgopal Mannanprasad.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS

2210-21—Merwanji K and Co, Sorabji Cowasji Petsi, Chaturbhuj Shivji Parekh, Tyabji D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS)

4382-24—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Nowroji Jamasha and others, Sanjar and Co.

4092-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla, Henry S Cooper and another, Manilal and K.

4065-23—Amarchand and M, Ratanchand Kasturchand and others, Vithaldas Revashanker.

2648-24—Chitnis K and M Eruchsham Jamsedji Hakim, Chaturbhuj Khanji.

1460-24—Motichand and D, Sulleman Haji Esmail and others, Narayen Ragnoji.

4090-24—Manilal H and Co, Chanrikabai, Jamnadas Ramdas and others.

4147-24—Amin and D, Abdul Hussein Musa Jaferji and others, Abdul Kadar Ismiadi and Co, Motichand and D.

4148-24—Dikshit M and Co, Parshotamdas Pranjiwandas, B F Cutinho.

4159-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jankibai Sunderlal and others.

4160-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed H Allarkhia Thaver and others.

4180-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Adam and another, Mirza Hasan Mahomed and others, Judah and S.

4203-24—Patell and E, Dosabhoy Hormusji Bhimardiwalla and others, Cooverji C Mody.

4243-24—Payne and Co, Dinsha Piroj Sham Shetana, Cowasji Sorabji Mistry and others, Kharas and Co.

4280-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haridas Chaturbhuj Shivji, Laxmidas Goculdas Doosa, Dabholker and J.

4295-24—Manilal and K, Sitaram Mahadeo Padpye, Pragji Hari and others.

3966-24—Pathare and Co, Ahmed Haji Moledina, Vithal Purshotam and others.

3300-24—Shah and Co, Jaipal Panachand and others, Nandlal Vishram.

3664-24—Unwalla P and P, Vassonji Naranji Bhimji, Ramchandra Ganpat and others Purnanand C and J.

3865-24—Payne and Co, Poonamchand Goolji Singhani, Kedarnath Jamnadas and another.

4320-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhanji Kanji and another, Husenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4321-24—G B Pandia, Ramrao Anandrao, Bajaba Amrat Joshi.

4356-24—F P Pavri, Parvatibhai, Vijaysen Nanabhay.

3843-24—Shah and C, Durgabai, Tulsibai Poosoo, Rele and Co.

4033-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Muncherji Pallonji Contractor, Haji Abdulla Janoo Hasan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sadiq Sustri, Sasoon Ezekiel.

4372-24—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Karsonbhai and another, Pitamber Kalidas Joshi.

4439-24—Chitnis K and M, Mohamedally Musabhay Japanwalla, Rustomji Pestonji and another.

4440-24—Chabb and Co, Piroia N Chubb, Soonabai H Lakdawalla, Matubhai J and M.

43-25—Craigie B and Co, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau Narayanlal Bansilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

46-25—Wadia G and Co, Bomanji Muncherji Gagrat and another, Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Jegangir and S.

63-25—Little and Co, Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kadarbaksh, E J Vas.

95-25—Thakoredas and D, Wadilal Hargowandas, Jay Krishna N Varman.

97-25—Shamrao M and H, Dr Pirojsham P Daruwalla and another, Rustomji Jamsedji Choksi.

98-25—Chitnis K and M, Chimanlal Mukundas Currimbhoy Noorbhai Rangwalla.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.
FOR JUDGMENT.

2199-22—Mulla and M, Khodadad Gustash Karmani and another, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co Ltd Craigie B and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3759-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaikwad Industrial Ltd, Hamed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

7363-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaikwad Industrial Ltd, Gani Mahomed Jetpurwalla, Hamed Haji Dada,

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co, Harjuardas Guruprasad, Nandranuras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Javerbai, Amin and D.

453-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chhotalal Vasanji Jerajani, Chanda Amirudin Muenhaba, Pandia and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas and Co, Narandas Purshotamdas, Chanda Amirudin Muenhaba, Pandia and Co.

1456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhay Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

406-22—Arbuthnot H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Gulam Husein Feaji Tajbhay, Dallas and Co.

45-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamhnker and another, Jamsedji K and D, in Person.

30-22—Mulji P and P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dutaji Waikar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kalhanji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

470-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

897-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

401-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehare and Co, Dwarkadas and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct 1957/20865-21—Malvi M R and Co, Vasantlal Rangalal and others, Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judah and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhuramdhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

3697-22—Arbuthnot H D and Co, Keshavji Mulji, The Allen Bros Co (India) Ltd and another, Payne and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrej Mehe.ban, Murzban Kaikhosru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhsru Muzban, Rajabali Tyabali and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

3826-21—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Alibhay Sutarwalla, Tahilram Gidhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

5575-22—Wadia G and Co, Abdul Husein Alibhay Sutarwalla, Tahilram Gidhardas, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 44.
FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

5182-23—J P Wallace and Co, Kaikhusru R Wallace v The Bombay Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSION REPORT.

2221-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane Chan Basappa Jigjini, Rangapa Ayapa Jamapri and others, Manilal and K, M V Gokhale.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1029-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, Abdulla Rahimtulla, Pathare and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chhaitandas Daga, Dullabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co v Ramraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

3775-24—Jhavery and Co, Chuitandas Daga, Shrikrishna Bazaz, Thakoredas and Co.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand, Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tyabji D and Co.

3972-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Malaji, Soonderdas.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Soutokiram Ramanan, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowanvs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

3847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Ratti, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai, Ramanlal and H.

385-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.

3564-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivacharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhatta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3237-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Suleman Haji Ahmed, Hason Haji Abdulla and others, Ghaishanker K and G.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabini widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wahid and another, Payne and Co,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Cotton: The declining tendency of the market during the past week was due to a general reconsideration of the statistical position prompted by bearish estimates relative to this season's available supplies and consumption. Foremost among estimates of production was that issued by the Department of Agriculture giving the world crop as likely to approximate 23,600,000 bales of 478 pounds net, excluding linters, as against 19,300,000 bales last year and 23,580,000 bales, the average for the five year period preceding the war. This estimate is more than 4,000,000 bales in excess of last season's world consumption. The logical inference is that, unless a severe break in prices occurs in the near future, which would, we believe, cause a considerable increase in the demand, current supplies will, in addition to meeting the requirements of the present season, provide a substantial carry-over and lessen anxiety with regard to next season's supplies. Consumption estimates were published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and by an English textile authority, but both referred only to American cotton. These estimates were 11,900,000 and 12,400,000 bales respectively and, being considerably below expectations, served to increase the bearish significance of the supply figures.

Weather conditions continue to be beneficial throughout the Belt with the possible exception of Texas where insufficient precipitation is reported to have caused delay in crop preparations. It is to these reports that the comparative strength of October may be attributed. However, we are reliably informed that the ground in Texas is well seasoned and that about 30 per cent of the land has already been plowed.

In contrast to the propaganda now being disseminated with a view to influencing farmers against increasing production, a report recently issued by the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce is particularly constructive. While the Bureau does not believe that there is any immediate danger that the United States will lose its position of dominance in the world cotton markets, it is convinced that, in view of the increasing activity on the part of foreign governments to develop potential cotton areas, the situation demands more aggressive efforts to stabilize production. This object, it is suggested, can best be achieved by means of increased yields per acre, which would reduce production costs and give the grower a fair margin of profit, as well as permitting cotton to sell at a price which would tend to increase consumption. In emphasizing the point that yield per acre is the determining factor in the cost of production, the report states that this cost runs from dol. 1.45 a pound for yields of 20 pounds of lint and under per acre to 9 cents a pound for yields of 500 pounds and over. After a discussion and analysis of production problems the report concludes that it is wholly within the power of this country to forestall foreign competition.

It is as yet too early to criticise the numerous optimistic forecasts made with reference to activity during the present year in domestic dry goods circles but, with the hand-to-mouth buying policy of the public apparently unchanged, the possibilities of over-production have not decreased and expectation of any rapid improvement seems to be unwarranted.

The most interesting development of the week as affecting the general situation was the announcement from Washington that the object of the visit of Montagu C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is to confer with Federal Reserve Bank officials regarding the prospective return of the United Kingdom to a gold standard. England's return to a gold basis would, unquestionably, be an event of prime importance; it would hasten the stabilization of exchange throughout the world, the effect of which, it is believed would be seen in a steady increase in the export of gold from the United States. Beginning in 1915, the rise in prices of commodities, so far as this country is concerned, was a direct result of the scarcity of goods for ordinary civilian consumption due to the demands made on account of the war. Latterly the enormous quantity of gold which flowed to America has served to maintain prices. It is, we think, a reasonable assumption that should stabilization of European exchange be followed by a redistribution of the world's gold supply, a downward trend of prices would commence and, in taking a long view of the movement of the cotton market, this possibility should not be ignored.

Bullish spot advices and the continuance of export demand are the principal sustaining features of the market, but, with the filling of January commitments a change in the attitude of holders is not likely. We continue to feel that lower prices will be seen in due course and favor sales on all reactions.

Coffee: Lower firm offers and the attempted organization of a consumer's strike caused an easier tendency. Local sentiment is nervous on account of the belief that stocks in Brazil may be considerably larger than reported, but so long as exports continue to be restricted, there appears to be no possibility of a serious decline. Conservative purchases on recessions would appear warranted.

Sugar: The market is dull, but somewhat easier on European selling which was partly offset by purchases for investments account. Europe continues to buy Cuban sugars for shipment causing firmness on the part of holders. We think that purchases on the scale down will eventually prove profitable.

The Chicago Market: Liquidation and profit taking have again been in evidence and fluctuations in all grains have been erratic. There has been a considerable improvement in the export and milling demand for Wheat and we think that all dips should be taken advantage of to make purchases for moderate profits. Liberal receipts and a slow cash demand continue to exert a depressing influence on Corn and we would not advise taking the long side except on good reactions. Oats moved in sympathy with Corn. The visible supply continues to increase and a large short interest has accumulated. The cash trading basis is firm, with trade more active. We think prices will again work higher.

DURABLE SERVICEABLE ECONOMICAL

No. 101. Rolled Gold Plated Wrist Watch Rs. 7
Real Rolled Gold " " Rs. 10

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NEW FASHIONED WRIST WATCH.
Strong in movement with fancy dial the best and the cheapest wrist watch to wear; obtainable in any shape.

N. B.—Every wrist watch is supplied with fine English leather strap with written guarantee for five years.
Apply To:—
LORD WELLINGDON WATCH CO.,
Post Box 335, Mount Road, MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 647
Bank's buying 5 M/st D A Frcs. 702.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 687
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212¼
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280¼
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 88.75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.10
London—Rome Liras 115.00
London—Berlin Mraks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm with sellers for T T on London at 1/6.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Scinde Good 10.50
Scinde Fully Good 10.90
Scinde Fine 11.30
Bengal Good 10.60
Bengal Fully Good 11.00
Bengal Fine 11.40
Ooma Good 11.15
Ooma Fully Good 11.55
Ooma Fine 11.95
Broach Good 11.05
Broach Fully Good 11.45
Broach Fine 11.85

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bank's Selling T. T. Ready 1/6.
Bank's Buying T. T. Ready 1/16.
Bank's Selling T. T. March 31/32.
Bank's Buying T. T. March 1/32.
Bank's Selling T. T. April 29/32.
Ban's Buying T. T. April 31/32.
Bank's Selling T. T. May 27/32.
Bank's Buying T. T. May 29/32
Bank's Selling T. T. June 3/4.
Bank's Buying T. T. June 7/32.
Bank's Selling T. T. July 11/16.
Bank's Buying T. T. July 13/16.

London, Feb. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/32 steady.
Bar Gold 32 3/16 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 7.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand.	647
American Dollars	28 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	156 1/2
Shanghai	212 1/2
Japan	109 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady

London, Feb. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due to absence of buyers. Business.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 6.

Prague	161.87
Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	31 28
Amsterdam	11.87
Switzerland	24.78

London, Feb. 5.

Belgium	92.92
Athens	290.50

Cuban Sugar February 13/10 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-6½ per cent.
One Month 6-6½ per cent.
Three Months 6-6½ per cent.
Six Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Share Market was closed to-day on account of the settlement day.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4

Rentes 5 per cent £21.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 — 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £83 1/8 unchd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 + 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78. 5/16 + 1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 corrected.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1961-46 Rs. 81/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929 47 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Dull.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 6.

	£
Hongkong Bank	145
Chartered Bank	22 1/8
National Bank	46 1/4
P. & O. Bank	11 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 3/8

RUBBER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Expectation of 10 per cent increase in exportable allowance caused heavy selling which buyers were reluctant to absorb in view of possible further decline in price. Decision 5 per cent was considered to be bull point which brought many speculative buying orders but trade did not follow. American was disposed to refrain from buying which was attributed to heavy reports of January market and it is of opinion that all rubber ten per cent would be released eventually and would be wanted and that the estimated consumption at 500,000 tons is regarded as conservative.

London, Feb. 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Mar./April sellers 17 1/4.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb 17.
Tone:—Market was firmer on few trade orders and little outside buying.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb/Mar. sellers £25 1/4 April/May done £24 5/8.
Linseed Tone:—Steady only small business
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April done 51 1/8.
May/August paid 51.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 6.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 3/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/15/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/15/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/3/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/4/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74/0/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/8/0

London, Feb. 6.

Bar gold ready d. 87-2
Silver ready d. 32-2.
Silver forward d. 32.0
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. Market closed with buyers at the rate. Selling was miscellaneous.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 7.

Ready:—22-3-1

Valda.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Maha	21-15-9	22-1-6		22-1-0
Fagan	21-15-0	22-1-6		22-1-0

Tejt Mandi.
Fagan 0—8—0
Chitor 0—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 7.

Ready:—74-1-0

Valda	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-4 0	74-1-0		74-0-0
Fagan	73-4-0	73-10-0		73-9-0

Tejt Mandi.
Maha 0—0—0
Fagan 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Feb. 5.

There was further large shipment last week to Inia but since there has been sudden falling off of demand from India with the result that there has been a slight set back in price, at which neither buyers nor sellers appear to be anxious to operate. China was very inactive since the holidays but is inclined to sell at higher rates. This has been the chief cause of slight decline. Market, however, has been remarkably steady and the undertone appears to be good, for, although the stocks in China are very heavy, India and the Continent seem likely to buy in the near future.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

February 7, 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 7 to 9 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool Market has been reported 2 points lower. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordern and Co., cable under date 6th instant as under:—

'Heavy liquidation meeting good demand.'

Owing to a further decline being reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 457 1/2 i.e. Re. 1 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses bought causing the price to improve steadily to Rs. 460 1/2. Around this level selling by Exporters created a slight set-back and the market closed at Rs. 459 1/2. At Cotton depot, the Market opened at Rs. 459 1/2 and going upto Rs. 461 on buying by Commission Houses and a well-known Indore Operator closed at Rs. 460 1/2 at 6 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened strong at Rs. 459 1/2 and going down by a rupte on general selling gradually advanced to Rs. 462 as a result of short covering by Offices, but at this stage profit-taking by Jobbers caused the price to give way again to Rs. 459 1/2 at which rate the Market closed. F. G. M.G. Bengal for March delivery after having opened to-day at Rs. 395 advanced by a rupee but towards the close the price again receded to its original level viz: Rs. 395.

There was a fairly good enquiry for Ready Cotton yesterday and about 5,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	460 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March ..	395
Fully Good Bengal	May	397
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	459

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

New York Market, 6th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.06	Mar.		23.99	—07
24.39	May	24.51+12	24.31	—08
24.85	July.		24.53	—07
24.40	Oct.		24.31	—09

New York spot on 5th February, 24.35 —15: New Orleans 24.20 —20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on local selling.

May highest 24.53 (11.00 a.m.), lowest 24.22 (2-34 p.m.), range 36 points.

Liverpool Market, 6th February.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.07	Mar.	13.01—06	13.01—06	13.08	+01
13.16	May	13.09—07		13.16	—
13.21	July.			13.20	—01
13.10	Oct.			13.08	—02
Egyptian 28.90	July			29.20	+25

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Market steady on trade fixing call sales. Good reports from Manchester Heavy forwardings Lancashire. American cross rate 4.78 1/8.

(2) Do not look for much change in the market at present. We have a favourable opinion of the market eventually on account of consumption demand being large. Expect materially higher market if bull speculation or unfavourable crop accounts. Advise buying.

COTTON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Monthly figures of exports from America in January, to:—
Great Britain 472,000 bales.
Continent 449,000 bales.
Japan 141,000 bales.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

March	13.04	—.04
May	13.12	—.04
July	13.16	—.04
October	13.03	—.02

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

February	12.98	—.03
March	13.04	—.04
May	13.12	—.04
July	13.17	—.03
October	13.05	—.03
EGYPTIANS:—		
March	33.10 plus	.40
May	31.65 ,,	.40
July	29.55 ,,	.30
November	23.30 ,,	.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands		G.O.C
Liverpool:—			
February	13.01	+ .01	
March	13.08	+ .01	
April	13.08	+ .01	
May	13.16	unchgd.	
June	13.16	— .01	
July	13.20	— .01	
August	13.16	— .02	
September	13.12	— .02	
October	13.08	— .02	
November	13.05	— .01	
December	13.03	— .01	
January	13.01	— .01	
February	12.99	— .01	
Tone:—Steady.			

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to Continent	20,000

Futures at New York:—

March	23.99	—.07
May	24.31	—.08
July	24.58	—.07
October	24.31	—.09

Spot Cotton at:—

New York	24.25	—.10
New Orleans	24.10	—.10

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	24.01	—.04
May	24.30	—.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 7/8.
Demand Bills 47750.
Silver Commercial Bars 68 1/2.

WEEKLY BULLION SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Weekly shipments during the week £1,056,265

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Goat skins sale closed to-day. Sold 898,000. Market was weak. Madras prime was shilling and medium and ordinary 6 pence lower. Bombay grades were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 6.

Total Actual Export 2,000 bales.
Total Forwarded 73,000 bales.
Total Imports 94,000 bales.
Total Stock 975,000 bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 41,060 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

February	33.20	+ .50
March	32.70	+ .50
April	31.85	+ .45
May	31.25	+ .45
June	31.10	+ 1.35
July	29.20	+ .25
August	28.50	+ .25
September.	27.80	+ .30
October	27.00	+ .40
November	23.20	+ .40
December	22.90	+ .40
January	22.65	+ .40

Manchester Market fair cloth inquiry moderate business.
Yarns:—Featureless.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	7,000
On Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
Of East Indian	250

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.28 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 34.50
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	24.19
May	24.51
July	24.80

New York Noon Call:—

March	24.15
May	24.48
July	24.75

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

March	24.20
May	24.72

New York, Feb. 6.

Demand Bills	47750

London, Feb. 6.

Exchange on London in:—	
Paris	88.77
Germany	20,966,000m
Italy	115.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U S Ports 183,000 bales
Week's Exports to Great Britain 94,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France eand Continent 150,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 27,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports 1,344,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,246 bales.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 7.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

March	24.16 plus	.17
May	24.49 ,,	.18
July	24.82 ,,	.24
October	24.51 ,,	.20

WHEAT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs loading to Portugal at 71/6 paid and for 65 lbs 72 pa for February shipment to Portugal.

London, Feb. 6.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs Feb/March seller 70/6
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs Feb/March sells 71/6
Tone:—Market was quiet and easier on lower plate American and Liverpool options.
Australian Feb/March sellers 70/6
Choice White Karachi May/June quoted 63/6
Soft Red Karachi May/June quoted 62/3
Tone:—Market was quiet and easier on lower Plate American and Liverpool options.
Club No. 2, Calcutta quoted for A/M 65.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 7.
(6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 3 0
Wheat, Kazachi Bangla	63 0 0	9 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 1 0	14 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 9 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 14 0
Mowrasseed ..	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	45 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed ..	66 0 0	13 6 0
Cotton Seed, Ready Delivery	....	5 9 0
Jira ..	13 0 0	....

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..	8 5 9
Linseed, May ..	14 2 9
Groundnuts F/M	64 4 0
Cotton Seed F/M	5 9 0
Castor Seed M-M.	13 2 0
Cotton Seed M-A.	5 10 0

METALS.

London, Feb. 5.

English best Selected Copper £68 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £65 5/8.
Copper Brazlers £84.
Yellow Metal 8 1/8.
Hard Spelter nominal 30 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 17 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	65 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	66 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1	..	57 8 0
,, ,, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2	..	66 8 0
,, ,, to 1 3/4 to 2	..	68 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1,	..	66 4 0
,, ,, 1 1-4 ..	..	67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 7.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 14 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 9 6
,, ...	No. 42—2	1 7 9
,, ...	No. 20	1 1 3
,, ...	No. 32	1 4 6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 6.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 16/4½
July/September sellers 16/1½
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
July/September sellers 16/4
Fine White Java C & F Karachi:—
July/September sellers 16/4½
Tone:—Very little doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Ready Prices are unaltered. Kanta in the local market remains inactive as usual.

Our Forward Market also ruled steady around yesterday's closing quotations. Prices for Jan/Feb/Mar. Shipment for Java Sugar record a rise of 3d. per cwt. other positions remaining unchanged.

Java Trust 84000 tons at 10 1/2 guilders a pical. Java reports a firm market with good demand. Market likely to rise in near future.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July sh. 16/9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment July/Aug./Sept. sh. 16/6 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec. sh. 16/8 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/9 per cwt. FBH.
B.R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 19 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Feb/Mar. sh. 19/2 per cwt. FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 18/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened easy but rallied later on higher oil market and became steady. Closed at £23 1/4. Buyers for February/March and £23 3/8 paid for March/April.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/2 February/March value.

Castorseed Bombay closed quiet with easier tendency at £24 3/8 quote for February/March shipment.

Rapeseed Toria closed steady but quiet at £19 3/4 sellers for February/March shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £24 3/8 and in linseed La Plata Argentine for March/April shipment to Hull at £23 3/8. In wheat, parcels, choice white Karachi for May/June shipment to Liverpool at £63/9

London, Feb. 5.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £24 1/2 and in Rapeseed Toria for February/March shipment Hamburg at £19 5/8 and for January/February shipment to Rotterdam at £19 7/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for January shipment to the Continent at 70/6 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for February/March shipment at 69/3 and for May/June shipment at 64/3.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Nomination Day for filling in a vacancy on the Municipal Corparation in "B" Ward (Mandir).
Sphinx Hockey League—Lusitanians vs. Rangers, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—Police vs. Portuguese Republicans, Oval, 5-15 p.m.—St. Xaviers vs. I. L. I., Hindu Gymkhana Ground 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Sir J. J. School of Art Exhibition of Students' Work and Distribution of Prizes by His Excellency the Governor School Premises, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS DISPENSARY.

In the above Free Dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of January 1925, was 1127 of which 736 were males, 162 were females 229 were children.

LIBRARY & READING ROOM IN SECRETARIAT.

Arrangements have been made for the Reference Library and Reading Room attached to the office of the Director of Information to be opened to the general public from 9-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. The Library is situated on the ground floor of the Secretariat and the principal newspapers, reference books, etc., can be seen there.

THE SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamsed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of January 1925, was 3406 out of which 627 were males 1543 were females and 1236 were children.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I., will play music at the Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The adjourned meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of this Association was held on the 24th ulto. when it was resolved unanimously that as Mr. Dhanjishaw Pulanji Bharucha, Deputy Station Master who retired on the 1st January, 1925 has rendered valuable service in the public point of view and this Committee hopes that the other staff of the Railway will consider their duty to co-operate with the public and assist them to increase their comfort and convenience a copy of this resolution has been forwarded to the Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Railway Board and Press.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANADALI.

The Hon. Secretary announces that Dr. K. M. Karande, Mr. D. M. Poy and Mr. V. A. Jambotker have become Life Members of the Mandali.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a wall calendar from Messrs. S. V. Wagh and Sons, agents to the National India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION.

The Presentation Ceremony of a Dodge Motor Ambulance to the Parsi Ambulance Division and presentation of Long Service Medals etc., will come off on Saturday, 14th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road. Major-General A. Hooton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay will preside and distribute the awards.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

One Hybrid Jackal (cross with a Pie-dog) (Canis aureus) by the Curator, Bombay Natural History Society.

Three Common Foxes (Canis vulpes) by Miss M. H. Porritt.

WILSON COLLEGE.

On Tuesday (17th inst. at 5 p.m.) the formal opening of the College Extension by His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will be held.

POSTAL CLERKS' CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, to consider the question of the recent Revision of pay of the Staff in Bombay. The matter being important, it was decided to hold the meeting with a short notice. All members are therefore requested to be kindly present. Any other subjects that may be brought forth for consideration, will be discussed.

HELP FOR MALABAR MUSLIMS.

The Malabar Muslim Reconstruction Committee begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 3250 sent by Haya Ahamed Molla Davood and Ahamed Abdul Kareem in Rangoon as donation from the Muslim Merchants of Memon Community. They hope to get further help from the generous public.

A GUARD ARRESTED.

The Hony. Secretary of the Railway Mandal, Belgaum, writes:—"A married Brahmin girl was found missing from the Kathiar-Godagari train. She was subsequently rescued by the Kathiawar Railway Police from the Bunglow of a European Guard. The guard has been arrested."

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Graduates of Gurukul University at Hardwar, have decided to hold a National Educational Conference at Muttra on the 18th inst., on the occasion of Dayanand Century. The Graduates and workers of all National Institutions are expected to attend the Conference. The following problems, among others, will be discussed:—

(1) The bread question for the Graduates of National Institutions. (2) The place of Classical Languages and Religious subjects in National Education. (3) The Industrial and Commercial education in National Institutions. (4) The place of National Universities in Free India.

The representatives of various national institutions will read papers, explaining the system and principles of their Institutions. Several Scholars and prominent people will grace the Conference with their presence. All are cordially invited to attend.

A POPULAR HIT.

AMATEURS' VENTURE.

"GONDOLIERS" STAGED.

In the production of "The Gondoliers," the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club achieved a tolerable success. If it does not read like rapturous appreciation, it must be remembered that the Amateurs had ventured a trifle beyond their depth in selecting "The Gondoliers." Their previous choice "Tilly of Bloomsbury" fitted their capacity to perfection and all critics acclaimed their success; but when we come to "The Gondoliers" we must, reluctantly, moderate the language of eulogy. The performance appeared a little strained, while in "Tilly" the parts hummed with appropriateness. The performers on Saturday night were, however, a buoyant lot, especially in the chorus; occasionally they would over-step the orchestra which, with all its limitations, gave a fine account of itself under Mr. J. P. Da Costa. Though the difficulty of the selection made certain individual parts look weak and somewhat amateurish, in combination they were good, the Heralds and Men-at-Arms contributing a distinct measure of tone and volume to the music.

Mr. F. P. Bull as Grand Inquisitor came out well in the show. He had a stimulating part, possibly the most attractive in the cast, and he was every inch a pompous ass of feudal magnificence. In gait, gesture, voice and resonant intonation, he could give points to the professional. His character being of the stagey sort, he had temptations to over-act his part, but he kept up, with starchy restraint all through the second part of the show. Another pompous ass was the Duke of Plaga Toro. Major P. C. Saunders was almost plebeian in the relaxation of his facial muscles when compared with the stiff and changeless exaltation of the Grand Inquisitor. But the Duke was a husband who had to take note of human affairs, not excluding the friskiness of a dowdy Duchess of dilapidated pattern. The Duke was quite superb in teaching the Gondoliers the secret of royal manners; his model bows and the style of administering a pinch of snuff to himself, showed that Major Saunders had, under a grim exterior, a talent of comic animation for which the play gave him but little chance.

The commanding success of the piece was Mrs C. M. Flanders who as the Duchess made one forget all the shortcomings of the performance. She was the very picture of aristocratic decay; though down and out, she remembers all the conceits of blood; but it is not the frolicsome nature of her part that distinguishes her. She has dramatic gifts, the instinct of gusto and a very satisfactory voice. She was remarkably fine in the latter half, and when she related for the benefit of young ladies the circumstances of her marriage with the long suffering Duke, she was greeted with applause and "Encore." "That man is the Duke and I'll have him" she sang, and sound sense she conveyed in the recollection to young ladies given over to the cult of fastidious selection.

The heroine was weak, though in vocal renderings she was really satisfactory. She looked, fatigued, a brittle doll, and though she stood her part well she seemed to be jogging herself and her memory much of the time. If Mrs. Chadwick had the self-possession and aplomb of Mrs. Flanders, the fit in the solos would have been more infectious. Mr. Robertson, as Luiz, was tall and solemn. Perhaps it is the defect of amateur theatricals that their love-scenes are tepid. Tessa and Gianetta were lively, but the limitation was obvious. If you do a thing, you had better do it well, for there is no private identity behind the foot-lights. Marco adopted a super-Italian manner of singing; he could not forget that the scene was Italy and the story an opera, and his voice was pitched in operatic tremour, churning up English accents into Latinised gibberish. Minor parts usually go ignored, but we would pay a warm tribute to Mrs. F. A. Roscoe, who as the King's Foster-Mother, gave a splendid account of herself. In some respects she in her brief part beat all the rest.

The scenery and costume were of a high order, and credit is due to Mr. A. S. Chadwick and Mr. P. G. Johnson for the stage arrangements. As prompter, Mr. E. H. Cole had a cushy job, having jolly little to do.

CAST.

The Duke of Plaza-Toro (a Grandee of Spain): Major P. C. Saunders.

Luiz (his attendant): Mr. K. A. Robertson.

Don Alhambra Del Bolero (The Grand Inquisitor): Mr. F. P. Bull.

Marco Palmieri: Mr. A. H. Chilton.

Giuseppe Palmieri, Antonio, Francesco and Annibale (Venetian Gondoliers: Messrs. J. E. Haworth, E. Daine Dawson, F .C. W. Kregory and F. Williams.

The Duchess of Plaza-Toro: Mrs. C. M. Flanders.

Casilda (her daughter): Mrs. Sydney Chadwick.

Gianetta, Tessa, Fiametta, Vittoria and Giulio (Contadine): Mrs. H. E. Ormerod, Mrs. W. C. Garner, Mrs. W. G. Francis, Mrs. M Austin and Miss Harker

Inez (the King's Foster-Mother). Mrs. F. A. Roscoe.

FOUND DEAD WITH STAB-WOUNDS.

Amamutallah Mohomedalli, a Mahomedan aged 30, was found lying at 10-45 p.m. on Saturday, with stab-wounds on the footpath near the Cement Chawl, Kalapani, Byculla. He was taken in a victoria by a policeman to the J.J. Hospital for treatment. There were a number of stab-wounds on the body of Amamutallah which in the opinion of the police surgeon could have been caused by a sharp instrument, such as the knife produced at the inquest. The cause of death in the opinion of the Police Surgeon was a stab-wound involving heart and lung.

Further hearing of the inquest was adjourned.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION

MARINE SCHOOL AT NOVHA

WANTED A TRAINING BOAT.

The tenth prize distribution ceremony of the Sir Mahomed Yusuf Marine School and the Fatema Banu Girls' School at Novha took place on Sunday. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding. Over a hundred guests were taken to Novha by a special steam launch and the party arrived there at 4 p.m. after an hour's pleasant journey. The guests were shown the School, Museum, the weaving school, hospital, tinsmithy, carpentry school, Boy's hostel and other industrial and technical departments. A noticeable feature was the cleanliness and neat arrangements. The function began at 5 p.m. Among those present were; Messrs. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Husseinbhoy Laljee, Kazi Kabiruddin, Chaiwalla, Ismail Adamjee Peerbhoy, Osman Sobani, A. Jasdanwalla, A. S. Dharamsy, Ismail Shakoor, S. V. Sanghair, A. Noorbhoy and Sir Mahomed Yusuf, founder of the Marine School.

An interesting programme began with the Marine Band playing. The drill with drum and fife band and the dialogue between a sailor and a student were quite intelligent entertaining.

The Secretary of the Institution in the course of his report informed the guests that the School and Seamen's orphanage were established about 14 years ago. The school was mainly intended to impart Marine education on a scientific basis to Indian seamen who at present work by experience alone. There has been no institution of the kind throughout India though she has a maritime littoral of about 2500 miles. In his detailed report the Secretary of the Marine School gives an idea of the pleasant place, its inmates and their daily routine. The full report of the Secretary will appear in a later issue.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla distributed the prizes and expressed his cordial thanks to the host, Sir Mahomed Yusuf. Many had an idea, said Sir Ibrahim, that Novha was a sort of a retreat for Sir Mahomed and now that they all were there, in that retreat they could all see what a wonderful and philanthropic institution was being conducted by him. Sir Mahomed Yusuf was devoting his life for the benefit of orphans and spent almost a lakh of rupees annually after his school which was maintained without any assistance or grant from the Government. Sir Mahomed felt that he owed a duty to the sea as he and his predecessors before him had made their fortune in the shipping trade.

The quiet and unostentatious manner, continued Sir Ibrahim, in which the founder conducted the work was an example worthy of emulation. Sir Ibrahim maintained that the sea-faring instinct existed even now in a dormant form amongst the Indians and all that was needed for its manifestations was an opportunity and at Novha Sir Mahomed offered that opportunity to encourage Indians.

An important feature of the Marine School, proceed Sir Ibrahim, was that candidates were accepted without any distinction of caste or creed. It was no at all run on communal lines and the institution imposed no restrictions on the admission.

Efforts were being made to train Indians as officers on board but they had not attained much success in that direction as it was absolutely necessary to have the use of a training ship for imparting useful instructions to probable candidates.

Sir Mahomed had been corresponding with responsible authorities for securing a training ship for the past twelve years but a deaf ear had been turned to all his requests. "It is necessary," emphasised the President, "that the public should take more interest in promoting such efforts and let us hope that the Government will respond to Sir Mahomed Yusuf's laudable plans and give him the necessary facilities which is all that he asks for as he is quite prepared to bear the entire expenses of the institution."

After the usual vote of thanks the pleasant function came to a successful conclusion.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

FAREWELL TRIBUTE BY KING AND QUEEN.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 7-8.

A farewell tribute was paid last evening to Mr. Kellogg, the retiring American Ambassador, and Mrs. Kellogg by the King and Queen, who honoured them with their presence at a dinner. Mr. Baldwin Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Viscount Grey and the Earl of Oxford and Asquith were among the guests. Mr. Kellogg proceeds shortly to Washington to take up the office of the Secretary of State.—(B. O. W.)

CABLE ITEMS

Medan (Sumatra).—The fire on board the "Altai Maru" has been extinguished.—Reuter

In a Rugby Football Match to-day, Swansea Scotland beat Wales by 24 points to 14.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

Rainfall has continued locally in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh half an inch; Narayanganj one and a half; Khulna three-quarters; Jessore and Satkhira one-half.

A western disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast:—A few light falls in Baluchistan and decrease in North-east India.

INDORE STATE.

SUSPECTS SURRENDER'

PRISONERS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

News has been received here that at the instance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the Indore State has surrendered to the British authorities the seven prisoners arrested in Indore city in connection with the Malabar Hill crime.

Inspector Lyons has left for Bombay with all the prisoners and the property seized at the search of their houses.

SUSPECTS BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

The seven persons extradited from Indore on Friday at the instance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Delhi Express. They were escorted by a number of Bombay City Police officers headed by Ispector Lyons. Once again the Police lived up to the tradition set up in this case of keeping the prisoners away from the vulgar gaze of the crowd But the press hounds had already got the scent and were at the station to have glimpse of the big haul of prisoners. A motor prison-van arrived half an hour after the train to carry the extradited persons to the lock-up. It is believed that remand for all these seven persons was obtained in the afternoon in the usual way behind closed doors and in *camera*.

The seven persons who awaited extradition at Indore were Ponde, a *Mankari* to H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, Capt. Dighe of the Indore Infantry, Akbar of Indore Mounted Police and *Hujra* (valet-de-Chamber) to the State Palaces, Mumtaz Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., Indore, Karmat of Imperial Lancers, Latif, State motor-driver and Bahadar, brother of Akbar.

Now that the Indore men have been brought to Bombay, it is believed that the work of the Police is nearing completion and it may not be long before the suspects are put up before the Magistrate to stand their trial.

Mr. N. C. Kaunga, pleader, instructed by Mr. Dravid, made an application before Mr. S.C. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of the seven persons who were remanded into police custody that they should be placed in jail custody instead. Mr. Kaunga said that it was not competent to the Court to remand them into Police custody as extradition warrants had already been issued. He submitted that they should be remanded into jail custody.

The Magistrate replied that he had already made his order remanding them to Police custody. He said he would be glad to hear Mr. Kaunga's application on Monday in his chambers.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to point out to you that you have published in your Indore correspondent's letter, published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th Feb., that amongst others who visited Bombay after the "Bombay Outrage". I was one, as your correspondent believes.

I have to bring to your notice that I have never left Indore for more than 3 months nearly now and it would be absurd, nay foolish to bring anybody's name in connection with the recent occurrence in Bombay in such an irresponsible manner.—

I am yours truly,
S. V. S. HUDLIKAR.
State Geologist.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will leave Madras on a short tour in the Ramnad District on the 17th instant and after visiting the principal towns of Cheti nad and Sivaganga will return to Madra on 21st instant.

Sir Sefton Brancker lunched with stewards of the Rangoon Turf Club on Saturday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading who left for Bikaner on a short visit last Thursday, will return to Delhi, to-day.—A.P.

The citizens of Lahore gave a dinner, on Friday night in honour of Sir Mahomed Shafi. About 90 guests were present, representative of the Services, of the Bench and Bar and of all sections of the community. Sheikh Abdul Kadir proposed the health of Sir Mahomed Shafi, who, in responding, assured his friends that he would do all that lay in his power to promote inter-communal co-operation.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Bolton, motored to Mardan on the 5th where they were entertained at lunch.

Mr. S. C. Gupta, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, has been appointed to officiate for six months as Additional Joint Secretary in the Department.

Dr. Annie Besant who arrived at Lahore on Sunday morning, in connection with the Theosophical Society's work there spent a busy day. She left for Delhi, on Sunday night.

The film entitled "Wages of Sin" has been declared to be an uncertified film in the United Provinces.

The Economic Enquiry Committee is meeting at Delhi early next week.

AMAZON EXPEDITIONISTS SAFE.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH 7000 MILES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 7-8.

Mr. Marcuse, the well-known amateur wireless operator of Caterham Hill, Surrey, yesterday got into communication with the operator of Dr. Hamilton Rice's expedition which is proceeding up the Amazon in Brazil, a distance of about seven thousand miles from England. The transmission was very good but was interfered with by atmospherics at times. This was the first time that details of the Expedition's progress had been received in Europe. The operator with the expedition gave Mr. Marcuse the following message:—

"The main party arrived at the junction of the Urari and Uritara rivers on January 19th. Progress is slow owing to the extremely difficult physical conditions of the country. The personnel of the expedition numbers over fifty. Food supply is good and relay transport is working efficiently. We are unable to use the hydroplane at present. The objects of the expedition have been attained. All Well." Mr Marcuse delivered the message to the Royal Geographical Society and received a reply which he will endeavour to transmit this morning to Dr. Hamilton Rice congratulating the explorer on the great progress recorded.—(B. O. W.)

INTER ALLIED DEBTS.

BRITISH REPLY DESPATCHED TO PARIS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 7-8.

The British Government's reply to the French Government's enquiry regarding the question of inter-allied debt was despatched to Paris yesterday evening. It is a short document and as was requested by M. Clementel, the French Finance Minister, sets forth how the British Government interprets the application of the principles laid down in Earl Balfour's Note.—(B. O. W.).

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE DISLOCATED.

INCONVENIENCE TO PUBLIC.

The G. I. P. electric train service from Victoria Terminus to Kurla which was opened on Tuesday became disorganised on Saturday. The last train that arrived at Victoria Terminus from Kurla was at 12-40 p.m.

In order to avoid inconvenience to the public, the railway authorities put up the following notice under the signature of the Station Superintendent:—

"Electric service temporarily dislocated. Trains will leave Victoria Terminus and Kurla as soon as ready and not to time-table time. The public to note that Station Master will be able to inform them when next trains will probably start.

No train had arrived till 3-10 p.m. and the platform was crowded with people anxious to travel by these trains.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, has issued the following press note:—

It has been necessary to interrupt the electric service on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway and to curtail this service at short notice during the last two days owing to certain hot bearing which have developed in the rolling stock. All the stock is new and it is a common experience on Railways for hot bearings to be met with until the stock has run a substantial mileage.

We are advised, therefore, that until reserve stock is available—as will be the case in a few weeks when additional stock is put on the line—the electric service may not have the quality of absolute reliability that will be attained later.

PATHE.

Followers of Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt, universal film favourites, who play the star roles in the big screen production of Louis Joseph Vance's popular novel, "The Lone Wolf," will delight in the picture at the Royal Opera House this week which has them enacting a love story that is chockful of thrills and romance.

There is almost no limit to the entertainment appeals which the plot presents. To begin with, it is a detective story—which means it is chockful of suspense, and so widespread are its ramifications that the onlooker is introduced into the hidden mysteries of diplomatic life, afforded glimpses of studio life in the world-celebrated Bohemia of Paris, is taken for visits to haunts of the notorious French apaches, and, for dessert, witnesses as thrilling an airplane battle as it would be humanly possible to picture on the screen.

The many fans to whom the charming Dorothy Dalton is always a delight are downcast when they see here consorting with the infamous Paris Pack, and unanimously breathe sighs of relief when finally she is revealed as a secret service agent and not a bob-haired bandit after all. Similarly, Jack Holt's legion of admirers rejoice when he resolves to abandon the life of a bandit and "go straight," though he has been such a manly desperado—so gentled even when relieving dowagers of their pearl necklaces, that it has been difficult ever to withhold sympathy from him.

Leading up to the thrilling climax—the airplane fight is an almost endless succession of shiver-producing episodes, not the least enjoying of which is a fight between Jack Holt and Edouard Durant, who impersonates Popinot, the leader of the Pack.

INTER IMPERIAL SHIPPING.

NEED OF ITS DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Col. Amery in a speech to-day, at Liverpool said that it was essential to take every measure to develop inter-Imperial shipping which was the most valuable part of our shipping. If by method of shipping Britain developed her resources as America had developed her far smaller resources, every section of the Empire would develop more amazingly than the United States had developed in the last generation and British shipping would grow proportionately.

OUR FRIEND, THE POSTMAN.

(By the Editor of the "Postman").

On the 12th instant Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal moves a resolution in the Legislative Assembly asking for the appointment of a well-constituted Committee by the Government of India, to re-examine the scale of salaries and the conditions of service of the subordinate employees of the Postal Department. That there is an amount of genuine discontent among the postal staff in this respect is being borne out by the large number of resolutions passed from time to time by their organisations and in their conferences. The Postal Enquiry Committee which reported in 1920, was defective in its composition in that it had not in its personnel a single accredited representative of the postal employees, allowed itself to be guided more by the official proposals than by other representations, and naturally enough arrived at faulty findings and made altogether inadequate recommendations. Perhaps nothing better could have been expected from such a Committee, which started besides with the inauspicious assumption that "any concession is entirely a gift and this being so it is for the donor to decide what the measure of the gift shall be". On this ground alone, it would appear that a well-constituted Committee on the lines proposed by Mr. Pal is urgently needed.

One does not require any effort to understand how inadequate the present scales of salaries of the subordinate employees are, and how difficult also the conditions of their service. Take for example, the postman. The postman as we all know is a very useful servant of the community. As Cowper has described in his "Task", his arrival is anxiously waited for and greeted by every family in the country. He does a most popular piece of necessary work for the public. But the public know him thus and only so far. Do they know that he has to be on his feet the whole day long, that he has to work for uncommonly long hours, that his is often a task of highly responsible character involving pecuniary liabilities and sometimes inviting troubles, that even after a full day's labour he is required in certain post offices to do night duty and forego the companionship of his family and children without which life to us is hard enough, and that for all these his exceedingly hard duties, he has to carry on his existence on what may be aptly described as a starvation wage? The public who recognise the daily usefulness of the service rendered by the postman and desire the continuous keeping up of efficiency therein in the interest of their own convenience, ought to be eminently concerned in the proper treatment of the postman by his employer, the Government. Compare the earnings of the postman with those of a mill-operative in Bombay who is admittedly of a lower social grade. The average earnings of a working class family in Bombay consisting of one man, one woman and one child, as worked out after a detailed and careful examination by the Labour Office, Bombay under the direction of Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, amount to Rs. 52-4-6 per month, whereas the postman's earnings at start are Rs. 27 plus Rs. 7 house-rent rising to a maximum after more than 24 years' of service, of Rs. 45 plus 7 per mensem. It has to be remembered that the postman is usually the only earning member in his family, as social customs in his case do not allow women to go in for out-door work and children have to be taught in schools. The postman's standard of living is besides higher than that of the mill-workman, and a considerable part of the former's income has to be spent on the education of his children. Surely it is due to a civilized Government to make the postman's lot a little more easy, his task a little less difficult.

In these circumstances, an examination of the grievances of the subordinate postal employees by an impartial body like the Committee proposed, would seem to be the only solution especially as Government is inclined to stick to what in our opinion are the faulty findings and the wholly unsatisfactory recommendations of the Postal Inquiry Committee of 1920. If Government should plead any excuse that such a fresh inquiry is premature on the ground that the last action was taken only four years ago, nothing surely would be more unbecoming on their part. Did they not within a much shorter period than this, and in a less deserving case like that of the Indian Civil Service, appoint the Lee Commission and take action on their recommendations? Justice and expediency alike demand that the resolution to be moved should be passed by the Assembly and immediately given effect to by Government.

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH COTTON

MANCHESTER CELEBRATES BY LUNCHEON.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 7-8.

The arrival of one thousand bales of cotton from Turkey was celebrated at a luncheon in Manchester yesterday. It was the first consignment of its kind ever received at that port Captain Bacon, Chairman of the Ship Canal Company, wished success to the new cotton field which he said was expected soon to produce an annual crop of not less than one hundred thousand bales.—(B. O. W.).

TURKISH COTTON TO MANCHESTER.

BETTER THAN INDIAN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The first instalment of cotton from Turkey of about 1,000 bales has reached Manchester. It is graded above Indian cotton, but below the middling American. It is expected that Turkey will send a hundred thousand bales before long.—Reuter.

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of "The Bombay Chronicle," whose statements of account upto 31st December, 1924, are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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AT
ONE ANNA.

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The Bombay Chronicle
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1925.

DUAL CONSCIENCE.

The firm manner in which the British Cabinet have extended an invitation to industries, which have been suffering, to come forward for assistance from the nation, provides a very marked contrast to the flabby and fibreless policy of the Government of India in dealing with the same problem. The evolution of the formula of discriminate protection after many years of professed anxiety to encourage industries and the feeble handling of the Protection programme on this basis through the dilatory machinery of the Tariff Board, tell a tale, which is very different from that which in the teeth of opposition a National Government in the United Kingdom is about to adopt. There is a Commission sitting on Food Prices, another Commission sits to investigate the causes which have led to higher costs of production in the United Kingdom; and still another to consider the manner in which taxation could be reduced so as to relieve business and improve the credit of the United Kingdom. All these extraordinary efforts involving a close regulation of factors, which affect the life of the population do credit to the Government in England regardless of the party to which they belong, and they only point to a corresponding void in the dry administrative scheme which has been set up in India. Unemployment, which has assumed quite fearful proportions amongst certain classes in the community, has not even been mentioned in any responsible pronouncement by any member of the Government of India or by H. E. the Viceroy recently. The inevitable moral is that those, who are delegated from England to run the Government of this country and who cannot tear themselves from an overwhelming and perpetual consciousness of interests other than those of India, find it hard to serve this country, particularly in those fields where a diligent effort is required to advance industry—industry which may reduce the capacity of India to absorb manufactures from the United Kingdom and reduce the freights and commissions which are being earned.

The White Paper, whose barest summary has been cabled, makes an exception with regard to food and drink, to which no protection could be granted in view of the pledge given by Mr. Baldwin that he will avoid anything which will raise the cost of living to the poor. The discretion and judgment of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom with regard to the interests of the "consumer" are to be despaired of so far as any responsible official of the Government of India is concerned. In fact, there has been an attempt to set up artificial opposition between consumers and producers with regard to all articles. We would ask whether the measures foreshadowed in the White Paper will not in themselves raise the prices to the users of manufactured articles in the United Kingdom itself. The interested advocates of Discriminate Protection in India have repeatedly told us that protection of industries will cost something. Now that the final citadel of Free Trade is breaking down, who will blame Indian publicists if they venture to say that this nation is quite prepared to pay the same price for economic advancement, for larger employment for its people and for the conservation of its resources as the most advanced nations of the world have shown themselves ready to pay. Apart from the false fetish of consumers, which we trust will be laid to rest permanently in this country in future controversy with regard to the encouragement of industries, what is noteworthy is the despatch with which the proposed action will be taken. If the people of this country have a good deal to learn from the organized economic and political life of other countries, we think the Government of India, which claims to have been modelled on the administrative machinery of the United Kingdom—from which it occasionally borrows an official—may copy with advantage this feature of the Cabinet's proposed action. The Safeguarding of Industries Act with all the anti-dumping provisions has remained in force in the United Kingdom not as a dead letter, but as an active law. The Trade Facilities Act, which is in effect the offer to finance any reliable customer who is prepared to buy British goods, has also been availed of to promote industries. Every attempt has been made to find new markets and to hold on to old ones, where British goods can be sold. Can the Government of India furnish any instances of parallel activity in these directions? Have they been so overburdened with a putrescent Free Trade conscience or with their own pompous and self-imposed activities that they have had no time to worry about these matters? Referring to the textile industry of Bombay we have the rapid disappearance of the Chinese and the Japanese markets for Indian fabricated material and a weakening of the demand for Indian stuff in established markets on the Indian sea-board, in some cases due to deliberate action of petty Colonial Governments. Did the Government of India ever raise their little finger to prevent the retardation of what they have themselves admitted to be the most organized industry in the country? Even now in connection with the historical injustice about the excise, the attitude of the Government is something which is inexplicable and intolerable. We are sure representations must have been made, many industries must have written to Government pointing out their own weak condition through no fault of their own and seeking assistance merely to be choked away by a formal reply that the Tariff Board, which alone could investigate these matters, was too busy. The full benefit of the purchases by Government themselves is not given to Indian industries, and we know of more than one case where quality-material is produced in India and still the money raised from the Indian taxpayer is spent in the United Kingdom for the purchase of these articles. It is perfectly easy for an individual purchasing officer to plead Stores Rules and for the Government of India to point out to the directions which they have given to the High Commissioner, or to pending negotiations with the Secretary of State. But there is something terribly disheartening in the way things are being done or omitted being done in India. As the last straw, we find that departments of Government supported by Indian money have the temerity to flout Indian offers of material such as coal and purchase in the face of all assurances cargo coming from abroad. The claim that the Government of India are a business Government and are running everything on business lines and, therefore, cannot assist Indian industries actively by making purchases in India, is a ludicrous mask of hypocrisy. Few Governments can claim to have the efficiency of private business houses and when we think of the waste of crores of rupees of public money in pompous schemes, of millions of rupees in extravagant forward military policy, and of staggering amounts in official financial blunders, the idea that Government officials like Sir Charles Innes with a Free Trade conscience are saving the Indian taxpayers' money by making purchases in the United Kingdom in preference to India, is too egregious for even a melancholy jest. In the present political situation in India since everything, good, bad and indifferent must come to this country second hand, would it be out of place to express a hope that the vigorous searching of economic life and the numerous steps, which are being set on foot to hold on to industry so as to reduce unemployment and to prevent from being permanently lost the capital invested in nascent enterprises, may find some echo in accelerated action on the part of Government of India in industrial matters? It is true that it is impossible to get Government as Government to admit that they have made a mistake in the past and that they are prepared to change in response to the public opinion of this country. Notions of prestige, which have hitherto prevented such frank admissions on the part of Government, seem to signify a mild species of mental disease. We have not in India even the apparent excuse that a new party has come to power. The hidebound system, therefore, works on from generation to generation perpetuating mistakes and glorifying blunders into officially accepted principles. In all earnestness, we therefore, ask if Lord Reading's Government will signalise its tenure by seizing this opportunity and with perfectly correct constitutional procedure follow in the footsteps of the British Cabinet and for once discharge with greater credit than is usual the trust of the Indian masses, about which they speak *ad nauseam*. We have already pointed out in connection with the gold standard controversy that the Government are trying to set up for India a different basis than that which English statesmen have decided upon for the United Kingdom. Should the Government of India persist in their Stores Policy and should the wail of industry at the present time be lost in the stately, but unprogrssive, meanderings of the Tariff Board, we shall be constrained to remark, in homely words, that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander, and that the notion of the obligation—which every State has towards its people,—that prevails at Whitehall, is very different from that which has taken root in Delhi, and that without a very radical constitutional change, which would secure the transfer of power to the representatives of the people, the position must drift away beyond the bounds of hope and redemption.

"HIS HIGHNESS."

Bhisma in the Mahabharata expounding the duties of kingship observed that the king who tells his people that he is their protector but does not actually protect them should be slain by his combined subjects like a mad dog afflicted with rabies. Today, the Dassera festival which in its origin was a preparation of war against an enemy State is still celebrated with eclat by many of the Hindu Princes though they have not much army to boast of and are prohibited from enjoying the privilege of an enemy. For since Lord Hastings substituted the policy of "subordinate isolation" for that of non-intervention, the rulers of Indian States have been prevented from entering into relations with foreign nations or other States. But Bhishma's violent counsel is peculiarly inapt in their case now since it is because the Princes have lost the power to protect that they have lost the will to protect. The right of protecting the subjects as of conducting wars and negotiating treaties is commonly considered an attribute of the legal sovereignty of a State. Indian States do not possess such sovereignty and are, therefore, strictly speaking not "States" at all, neither have their "subjects" any international status distinguished in any sense from that of British Indian subjects whatever the extent of the internal sovereignty of these States.

The process by which the Indian Princes have lost gradually this sovereignty to the Paramount Power, the limitations that circumscribe their existing powers, and the methods by which that sovereignty may be recovered—this is the thesis of Dr. Tarakhnath Das's short and readable book just published (Sovereign Rights of Indian Princes. By Tarakhnath Das, Ganesh and Co., Madras, Re. 1.) A study of international law suggested to Dr. Das that from its standpoint Indian Princes have really no sovereign rights. Dr. Das analyses the constitutional theory behind this phenomenon without relating it to the variations in British attitude and policy towards these States. The evolution of British Suzerainty over Indian Princes has turned the Chiefs into glorified zamindars with most of the pomp but very little of the power of a real monarch. The Governor-General can, as the Nabha affair showed, remove any ruler from the throne if he thinks it necessary and of this necessity, he, according to law, is the sole judge. The doctrine of isolation of the Chiefs was, indeed, carried so far that the Princes had not even the right, enjoyed by any capitalist, of employing European or American nationals without the previous sanction of the Government. And how that sanction operates is seen, in practice, in the choice of Capt. Arthur, the moral mentor of "Mr. A." Nor have the Princes remained quite happy under the meddlesome and imposing regime of Political Agents and Residents representing, via the Governor-General, His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sympathising with the new nationalism which seeks to remove foreign domination, but frightened at the rising surge of democracy, the Princes are between the devil and the deep sea. Dr. Das thinks that without siding with the nationalists or agitating for the removal of restrictions on their sovereignty, they desire to consolidate their position by concerted endeavour: and the Chamber of Princes, one of Lord Chelmsford's numerous still-born babes, is a product of this idea. Whether that is a true analysis, only the Maharaja of Bikanir could say. But this *Sangathan* of the rulers would not have been looked upon with favour by the Suzerain Power had it been meant as a centre of serious co-operation. In the first place, the Paramount Power has, as Dr. Das himself has shown, viewed with disapproval any attempt of joint independent action on the part of rulers to protect their interests. The strong opposition offered by the Agent to the late Governor and the Bombay Government to the harmless proposal of H. H. the Thakorsaheb of Rajkot for forming a Chamber of Kathiawar Princes shows the unmistakable tendency of distrust towards any co-operative effort of the Princes. The reason of this is not far to seek. Prof. Westlake speaking on International Law has said that "they (i.e. the Indian Princes) cannot unite in any representation to the Government of India even when having identical interests, but each must approach it separately." For from concerted co-operation may ensue concerted opposition, and isolation in this, as in other matters, is the golden rule of the bureaucracy. On the other hand, even when the interests of Indian Princes are identical, threatened either by bureaucratic encroachments or democratic aspirations, they find it difficult to unite or even to meet together because medieval notions of dignity and delicate questions of rank and order spring up and divide them at every turn. That is why the Chamber at Delhi has been boycotted by the big fry like the Nizam and the Gaekwar and Mysore while its main work seems to consist in exchanging hollow compliments which leave no time for discussing an important issue like the Nabha abdication.

The least satisfactory part of Dr. Das's interesting book is his discussion of the process of recovery of sovereignty by Asiatic States. Japan and China, Persia and Turkey, Siam and Korea and Afghanistan are, he thinks, regaining their lost sovereignty by entering "word-politics." Even if one agreed that China and Persia were free from the tentacles of the economic imperialism of the West—an undoubtedly rosy view of things—one cannot agree that it is the same process which is liberating all Asiatic countries. Japan has succeeded by copying the military, naval and industrial methods of Western countries and Turkey by copying the military methods alone; Afghanistan has become stronger through alliance with Bolshevik Russia and it is quite conceivable that China may follow the same path. Moreover, it is not clear what precisely Dr. Das means by participation in world-politics. Does it mean propaganda in foreign countries or alliance with foreign governments? India is, in fact, a vital factor in world-politics but that does not help her much since the independence of India is not wholly compatible with the interest of any nation. To become a more active pawn in the chess-boatrd of international politics is equally futile so long as she remains socially divided and morally weak. Nor is the reaction of Indian freedom on the sovereign rights of Indian Princes easily calculable. But that brings one to the question of the sovereign rights of the "subjects" of Indian States—a matter outside the sphere of Dr. Das's present work.

Notes of the Day.

A Remarkable Institution.

Within an hour's sail of Bombay is a picturesque little island of the name of Novlin, a possession of Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the well-known Muslim philanthropist. Modesty is a virtue invented by the ugly, and it is a pity that Sir Mahomed should be content to leave his excellent work unadvertised. He maintains a Marine School on the island where boys are given elementary lessons in navigation and seamanship. Besides the Marine School, the visitor will find a number of industrial institutions where boys are taught useful crafts and trained to become efficient units of society. All over the island there is the evidence of method, neatness and discipline, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who presided over the Prize Distribution yesterday spoke on behalf of all the guests when he expressed his pleasant surprise at the efficient management of the whole enterprise. It is a work of benevolence upon which Sir Mahomed spends a sum of one lakh every year. The recurring outlay of one lakh is over and above the large capital expenditure borne by Sir Mahomed for organising the schools and equipping them with all the paraphernalia of vocational culture. It is to be hoped that the Government will endeavour to help him in his ambition to extend the courses by the grant of a training ship. The work is wholly disinterested in its character, and the boys require better scope of scientific preparation enabling them to aspire to all the prizes of a nautical career. To Sir Leslie Wilson, the benefactor ought to be well-known, because Sir Mahomed gave the endowment for the establishment of the Islamia College of Andheri whose foundation-stone was laid by the Governor of Bombay. We hope the work on Novha Island will be encouraged, and that it will be possible for the nautical school to gain wider scope of usefulness through the good offices of Sir Leslie Wilson.

Ramakrishna Mission Ashram.

We publish elsewhere an appeal for the building fund of the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Khar, Bandra. The activities of the Ramakrishna Mission carried on in Ceylon, Federated Malay States and America as well as India are non-sectarian in character, and are well-known to our readers. As a religious body, the Mission stands for the promotion of fellowship among the followers of the different religions of the world. Its educational institutions seek to impart to the students education combining the best culture of the East and the West. Its charitable and philanthropic organisations, in which the Sannyasins and Brahmacharins themselves perform the duty of the nurse and other kinds of service, are constantly busy alleviating human misery and sufferings. Its relief works conducted selflessly, sometimes at great personal risk to its workers, render service to the afflicted during the prevalence of famine, flood, influenza, plague and other wide-spread calamities. There is a real demand for such an institution as the Ramakrishna Mission in Bombay. The Ashram, started nearly two years ago first in a rented house at Santa Cruz, and then shifted to another rented building at Khar, has passed its experimental stage. It has proved by its usefulness the necessity for placing it on a permanent basis. A plot of land has been secured in the Khar Model Suburb Area for this purpose. The foundation-stone was laid by Swami Shivananda, President of the Ramakrishna Order and Mission, who is now in Bombay, on Friday. We hope the appeal for funds will be heartily responded to by the Bombay public, and that the establishment of the Ashram in its own building will be an accomplished fact before long.

Another Jubilee.

The close succession of silver jubilees suggests that twenty-five years ago, there must have been a rare stir of ambition and enterprise. Last week we congratulated an Indian journal on its silver jubilee, but this month Bombay has a modest jubilee to celebrate; modest because the bigger jubilee of the Cotton Industry is also shortly due. The modest event will be associated with Davar's College of Commerce which has completed twenty-five years of useful existence. Davar's College is a private institution, but its early start and experience enable it to maintain its ground against sister-institutions. Before the Sydenham's College was conceived, Davar's College was in robust prosperity and even now its services have not suffered in enquiry. Many students seek instruction in Davar's College as a preparation for private careers. Avenues of subordinate service cannot possibly absorb all the students who pass through commercial colleges. If students who obtain commercial training are able to set up business of their own, the purpose of special education would be better fulfilled. The principle is true of other forms of education. If the students of agricultural colleges take to cultivation themselves, the ultimate purpose of the education will begin to be realised. Ex-students of Davar's College can be found in almost every firm in Bombay, but the College has met the need of a wider region. Students from all parts of the country are found in Davar's College and when the Jubilee is celebrated it will be an event of All-India interest.

SENSATION IN GERMANY

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CABINET MINISTERS

SEQUEL TO BANK SCANDAL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Berlin.—The Socialist Parliamentary Party has requested Socialist Bauer, ex-Deputy Chancellor, not to exercise his Reichstag mandate pending an enquiry into the allegation that when acting as Chancellor he received large sums from the Barmat concern in Holland. The enquiry which a committee of the Prussian Diet is conducting into the Barmat affair appears to involve many well-known politicians, and is developing into a financial scandal of the first magnitude.—Reuter.

BAUER TO RESIGN FROM REICHSTAG

Bauer has consented to resign from the Reichstag in response to a request from Socialists in connection with the Barmat allegations which he has not yet denied. Dr. Stressmann, Foreign Minister, is also being assailed by "Vorwaerts" which accuses him of complicity in certain banking operations. Newspapers are devoting columns to the discussion of the topic.—Reuter.

[Apropos the above the following Reuter's message dated London, January 1, bears reproduction:—

"Berlin.—Two high ex-Government officials, Hellwig, who was formerly a Director of the Prussian State Bank, and Kantz, a former Councillor in the Ministry of Finance, have been arrested in connection with the Prussian State Bank scandals. In this respect, one Director of the Bank and other officials, along with four Directors of the Barmat concern have already been arrested. It is alleged that the Bank Director obtained credit for 15 million marks upon inadequate security. The Barmat concern from small beginnings during the war became a firm with expensive ramifications throughout Germany with interests in 40 banking and commercial enterprises of Hellwig."]

RISE IN PRICE OF BREAD.

FRENCH MEASURES TO CHECK

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Paris.—The proposal Parliamentary Commission to consider the ways and means of paying the French war debts to Britain and America has been dropped in deference to the wishes of M. Herriot who points out that parliamentary action might hinder diplomatic conversations regarding them which have already begun.

The Chamber to-day passed a resolution by 328 to 225 votes expressing confidence that Government would take measures to check the rise in price of bread and requesting it to ask Parliament to pass a Bill providing for the direct State purchase of homegrown corn, ultimate creation of corn reserves and establishment of a corn office. M. Harriot intimated that Government would immediately introduce a Bill dealing with the matter.—Reuter.

CHAMBER PASSES BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the Chamber to-day a Bill providing for the direct State purchase of homegrown corn, ultimate creation of corn reserves and establishment of a corn office was introduced and adopted by 339 votes to 228.—Reuter.

STATE CONTROL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—Following the debate on dearness of bread, the Chamber passed a Bill which enforces upon the producers of bread and cereals to declare the amount of corn they hold in stock and lays down that only manufacturers and traders will be subject to state control. The bill provides for the imposition of fines for false declarations or refusal to make declaration and establishes a tribunal to direct the disposal of cereals. It authorizes Government to insure the provision of the country by purchasing homegrown cereals at fixed price and also to purchase from the Colonies or abroad and arrange for distribution and lastly authorises the establishment of credit fund of hundred million francs for providing corn reserve.—Reuter.

SUDDEN FALL.

RESULT OF DUMPING.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

New York.—Skyrocketing of prices in the wheat market which during the last few weeks has seriously alarmed the European householders broke severely yesterday closing twenty points lower than last week's high water mark. The sudden break is attributed to the action of the executors of the estate of "Yeast King" Julius Fleischmann who are reported to have dumped all their tremendous wheat holding back on the market as a result of which many smaller speculators were wiped out and others lost heavily.

Fleischmann dropped dead while playing polo on 5th February.—Reuter.

ALLIED PREMIERS TO MEET.

TO SETTLE EVACUATION OF COLOGNE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says: "Le Petit Journal" understands that M. Herriot, Mr. Baldwin and M. Theunis will meet in London at the end of February of the beginning of March to settle the conditions of evacuation of Cologne area.—Reuter.

GENEVA ABORTION.

REASONS OF AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL

CHINA FOLLOWS SUIT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Geneva.—A memorandum stating the reasons of the American delegation for its withdrawal from the Opium Conference declares that despite over two months' discussion and repeated adjournments it now clearly appears that the purpose for which the Conference was called cannot be accomplished and there does not seem to be any likelihood under the present circumstances of production of raw opium and cocaleaves being restricted to medical and scientific needs of the world. It admits improvement on the Hague convention noticeable regarding the manufacture of drugs and control of transportation. The memorandum adds that the withdrawal of the United States from the present Conference does not mean it will cease its efforts through international co-operation to bring about suppression of illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

Mr. Porter in a personal letter pays tribute to the consideration and kindness of his colleagues at the Conference and the courtesy of the officials.—Reuter.

Washington.—The withdrawal of the American delegation from the Opium Conference has been authorised by President Coolidge.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Geneva.—In view of the developments already known the American Delegation has withdrawn from the Opium Conference.—Reuter.

CHINA FOLLOWS SUIT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Geneva.—The absence of the Chinese Delegation at the opening of the Plenary session of the Second Opium Conference today is interpreted as meaning that the Delegation has withdrawn from the Conference.

The President of the Conference read letter from the Chinese Delegation announcing their withdrawal on the ground that as no undertaking had been given to suppress opium-smoking in the Far-Eastern Territories the Delegation considered that no good purpose would be served by their further participation in the Conference.—Reuter.

FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

JAPANESE TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Geneva.—Several interesting speeches were delivered this morning on the reassembling of the Joint Committee of the First and Second Opium Conferences when the sub-Committee reported showing the failure to reach an agreement which would satisfy the American Delegation.

M. Sugimura, alluding to the American proposals, said: "We have avoided superficial ruinous compromise, and reserved our hopes to future better understanding which may be fruitful and sincere." He paid a tribute which was always faithful to her traditional policy of democracy, and her realistic liberalism. He also gratefully alluded to France and the Netherlands, and concluded with a praise of ardent idealism of the United States, declaring that Japan a agreement which would satisfy the Amerprinciples.

Viscount Cecil declared: "We are bound by international principles, and we are carrying them out." He appealed to the Chinese and other Delegations to give an undertaking to stop over-production, and emphasised the sincerity of British policy in terminating the opium evil.—Reuter.

"REGRET" AT AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

However dramatic with the withdrawal of the Chinese Delegation from the Opium Conference might have been, it has caused no surprise. Dr. Sze was apparently embarrassed at Viscount Cecil's appeal to China, yesterday, which is considered one reason for China's withdrawal, inasmuch as it would have been difficult for Dr. Sze to respond to it.

The Conference, in the morning, noted the American memorandum and the letter of the President in reply to it, in which he paid a tribute to the active co-operation of the American Delegation. An outspoken criticism of the American attitude was, however, made by M. Ludon, the Netherlands Delegate, who remarked that the Conference presupposed mutual concessions and goodwill, and added that Mr. Porter did not reply to any of the arguments which the other side had advanced and that further concessions to Americans would have harmed the League. He declared that Mr. Porter entirely ignored the Indian reservation and never explained his own viewpoint (applause).

REGRET AT AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL.

Viscount Cecil, regretting the American withdrawal before the announcement of the decision of the Conference, alluded to the great assistance that Americans had given in earlier proceedings. He complained against the statement in the American memorandum which implied that the Conference was called to give effect to the principles cited therein, and said it required modification. He concluded that the League of Nations would have been stronger with the continuance of the American commission "but without them we will still continue confident that in the end right will triumph," (appaluse).—Reuter.

MR. M. N. ROY

DEPORTED TO INDIA?

A SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The "Statesman" publishes a semi-official report from Paris that Mr. M. N. Roy, who was wanted in connection with Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case has been expelled from Paris and arrested by the British Government. He is being deported to India.

INDIAN WILBERFORCE.

MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL AND SLAVERY.

The Maharajah of Nepal's appeal for the abolition of Slavery which is splashed by all newspapers without exception has evoked the most cordial welcome. Under the caption "Indian Wilberforce", the "Daily News" says: "No finer act has been done in our day by any Ruler than the Maharajah's appeal. It is pleasant to think of a country which can produce men like the gallant tireless porters who played such a splendid part in the recent attacks on the Mount Everest and can produce such men as the Jung." ...

The "Westminster Gazette" referring to the "noble gesture of freedom" says: "At a time when the traditions of liberal civilisation have broken down in some of the most important countries of Europe, a voice of statesman on the further side of the Himalayas comes with such a message of hope and encouragement as the world has scarcely heard for years. The Maharajah takes his rank amongst the greatest reformers in all history. His example must inevitably hasten the abolition of slavery throughout the East." The paper hopes that the Foreign will find time to read the Maharajah's speech.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK AT NAIROBI.

VISITS WAR CEMETERY.

LEAFEILD, Feb. 7-8.

The Duke of York, who is at Nairobi, yesterday visited the war cemetery there and laid a wreath on "the Cross of Sacrifice." The cemetery lies about a mile and a half south-west of the town on hillside and contains war graves of one hundred and fifty-six soldiers, marines and airmen from British, South African, West African and Indian forces. The Cross of Sacrifice is similar to those erected in France and elsewhere.—(B. O. W)

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Geneva.—After further speeches regretting the withdrawal of the American Delegation the sitting was adjourned yesterday afternoon.

The "Sunday Times" expresses the opinion that there has always been the possibility of withdrawal of the Americans from the Opium Conference since the impracticable character of their proposals became known. It adds the American failure to allow for the difficulties of reconciling divergent interests of various countries on the opium question means a temporary failure of the Conference, but not of the movement to check opium-smoking. The movement will still continue and the British Government in the future, as in the past, will do her utmost to assist it.

While regretting the American withdrawal the "Observer" says it cannot regret that the other nations have declined to enact prohibition which could not have been enforced, but which merely stimulated illegal cultivation in Turkey, Persia and China.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION

SAILS FOR INDIA

HEDJAZ GOVT'S. REPLY.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Cairo.—According to "El Mokattam," the Hedjaz Government's reply to Indian Moslem Commission's proposals points out that Hedjaz enjoys independence free from any foreign influence, that the republican regime would add nothing to it and that the country is at present unfit for it.

As regards the proposed Islamic Congress, the Hedjaz Foreign Minister enquires with regard to its constitution and powers. He agrees as to the desirability of union of Arab Emirates against foreign ambitions. The reply emphasises the confidence in Ali and concludes by reiterating the determination to fight if Ibn Saud be intent on his conspiracy against Hedjaz.

The Commission has sailed for India.—Reuter.

REPUBLIC IN HEDJAZ?

INDIAN MUSLIM COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Cairo.—"El Mokattam" publishes the following proposals submitted to the Hedjaz by the Indian Muslim Commission: firstly, the formation of a republican regime in the Hedjaz with internal independence but foreign policy to accord with the wishes of the Muslim world and completely free from foreign influence; secondly the holding of an Islamic Congress attended by Muslim representatives from all over the world including the Hedjaz itself, at which a republic should be created; thirdly the republic not to have any connection with ex-King Hussein or his family; fourthly, the creation of a general union of all Arab Emirates for their protection against foreign ambitions; fifthly, Mecca to be the venue of the Congress if circumstances permit; sixthly, the Sultan of Nejd, Iman Yedia, to be entrusted with the task of assembling Arab Islamic Emirates for the Congress; seventhly, the fixing of the date of the Congress as soon as possible and sending out invitations to the Muslim world before the next pilgrimage; eighthly, should the Congress fail to decide the future of the Hedjaz and the form of Government, elected Hedjazian representatives to decide the point under the temporary authority from Ibn Saud. The document is signed "Shawkat Ali President, Mahomed Kerishi Secretary."—Reuter.

VISIT TO SHEIKH AZHAR.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT CAIRO.

A message dated 7th inst. received by the Central Khilafat Committee from the Indian Khilafat Delegation for Hedjaz which is staying in Suez on its way back to India says that the Deputation utilised the three days it had to wait for steamers in visiting the Sheikh at Azhar and organisers of the World Muslim Conference who gave them a public reception in the big mosque of Cairo. The Sheikh and the organisers of the World Muslim Conference declared the visit of the Delegation as the foundation stone of the achievement of the desire of Egyptian Muslims to strengthen the present depression in trade and other closely the brotherly relations with Indian Muslims. The Delegation discussed with leading Egyptians the Hedjaz situation and the question of holding the World Muslim Conference and removed several misunderstanding created by the Press. In a public statement subsequently issued the Sheikh Azhar says all the Egyptians like the aims and objects of the Central Khilafat Committee of India and send fraternal greetings to Indian Muslims "leading a struggle for the Khilafat."

The delegation left Suez on the 8th instant.

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EXTREMELY UNSATISFACTORY.

NEW RENT ACT BILL.

CITIZENS' INDIGNANT PROTEST.

SATURDAY'S MONSTER MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing thirteen leading Associations and public bodies in Bombay a meeting was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday night to protest against the Rent Act Amendment Bill No 1 of 1925. Mr. M. K. Patel presided.

The President in opening the proceedings said:—

In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill it is said that "owing to the war, the supply of accommodation had not kept pace with the demand." This is wholly untrue. The demand exceeded the supply simply as the result of the vandalism of the Trust and the Directorate, and it is useless to cast the blame on the War. Proceeding, the Government observed that "there has been little or no fall in the rent of residential premises with a lower rental, and that the want of accommodation in the case of the latter class of premises is still very keenly felt" and then with curious inconsistency they impose fresh burdens on the tenants of residential premises.

You will see that under the New Bill the landlords will be entitled to demand from the tenants increases of 50 and 60 per cent. in three years, on the basic rents i.e. the rents paid on 1st January 1916. The Government seem quietly to assume that the incomes of the poor and middle class tenants of Bombay paying a monthly rental of 80 and under, goes on steadily increasing from year to year so that they can well afford to pay 10 per cent. more every year. That such is not the case is well-known to the veriest novice in the civic life of Bombay. Such an assumption even for the most prosperous times would be an absurdity. How much more so should it be in the present times of depression in trade and commerce! Unemployment is the most conspicuous feature of the civic life of Bombay at the present moment and to ask the down-trodden tenants of Bombay, belonging to the poor and middle-classes, already overburdened with taxation beyond their capacity and a heavy rental, to pay an increase of 10 per cent. in their rents every year for three years is to put the last straw on the camel's back. It could not but be characterised as downright looting on the part of landlords and capitalists and also on the part of the Government, who are themselves the greatest landlords and capitalists. And if this system of making money out of the necessities of the poor and middle-classes people leads to Socialism and Communism the landlords and the Government themselves will be entirely to blame. Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhai remarked the other day that the Rent Act is the most immoral piece of legislation and is the result of communism in Bombay. He should have remembered that the evils of landlordism and capitalism are worse than those of Socialism and Communism. If this gentleman who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth had any personal experience or first hand knowledge of the tyranny to which the poor and lower middle-class tenants are subjected by the greedy and hard-hearted landlords, he would perhaps have refrained from making the above remarks. Another favourite of fortune who shines as a member of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtulla was guilty of making an equally thoughtless and audacious statement the other day viz., that the supply of vacant houses in Bombay is greater than the demand. If there were such a plethora of housing accommodation in Bombay I should like to know why as many as five thousand ejectment suits were filed in the Court of Small Causes last year. Is it possible to imagine that 5,000 tenants had suddenly gone so stark mad that they rushed to a Court of Law to fight vexatious and costly ejectment suits against their landlords, when residential and non-residential premises were abounding, which they could have secured for themselves with little trouble? The idea is too preposterous. But I will not discuss this point any further since the Government themselves have admitted that "the want of accommodation in the case of residential premises with a lower rental is still very keenly felt."

The reason assigned by the Government for the extraordinary increases in rents allowed by them under the new Bill is that "the landlords should receive an adequate return for their capital taking into consideration the changes that have taken place in the economic conditions since the Acts were passed." This is passing strange. Are we to take it for granted that the Government are unaware of the fact that the tenants have suffered more than the landlords under the present depression in trade and other adverse changes in the economic condition of the city? But it is useless to argue with a Government that consists of landlords and capitalists. When the legislators themselves are landlords and capitalists there is little wonder if they made laws in their own favour.

The refusal on the part of the Government to extend the protection of the Rent Act to tenants paying a monthly rental above Rs. 85 is another glaring defect of the Bill. The amended Rent Bill should be made applicable to all residential premises the basic rents of which are Rs. 250 or under, as provided by the latest Calcutta Rent Act. But the greatest blemish of the Bill under consideration is the absence in it of any provision for the protection of tenants of non-residential premises. The Government seem to have failed to take stock of the widespread discontent prevailing among business men of all sorts due to the tyranny of their landlords. The Government quietly announced that "no change is proposed in respect of non-residential premises." It is the duty of Government to encourage trade and commerce and this is the way they do it. They leave petty shopkeepers and traders and merchants to the tender mercy of their greedy landlords.

The provisions with regard to (1) subtenancy, (2) premises in a so-called ruinous condition and (3) those left by the tenants unoccupied for long periods, are all very harsh and liable to prove disastrous to the tenants. In England tenants are encouraged to have sub-tenants so that the whole population might be properly housed. Here it is just the reverse. The provision with regard to the premises in a so-called ruinous condition is inserted in the Bill, I believe, to enable the Municipal Commissioner to carry out his favourite Hornby-Ballard Scheme and thus nullify the effect of the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation that the houses affected by the Scheme will not be demolished for seven years. What can be easier than greasing the palm of some officer in authority to have a house certified as being in a ruinous condition? Municipal officers of the lower ranks are not, as we know, altogether above accepting what is called *Pan Supari* in our Gujarati language. As regards the provision of giving power to the landlords to open and take possession of "petty premises" left by the tenants unoccupied for long periods, all that need be said is that it will open out new vistas of infinite possibilities for the landlords to tyrannise over the poor and illiterate tenants of petty premises. The Bill is unsatisfactory from every point of view and requires to be amended in the Select Committee and radically altered, before it can be made acceptable to the tenants of Bombay.

Mr. [illegible] Desai moved:

(a) This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies of Bombay, records an emphatic and indignant protest against the New Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, recently promulgated by Government, which, in spite of all assurance given by the Hon. the General Member of the Executive Council that the Government would introduce a Bill in the next Session of the Council satisfactory to both tenants and landlords, is extremely unsatisfactory from the tenants' point of view and liable to inflict untold hardships upon them and create widespread discontent.

(b) The meeting notes with consternation the absence of any provision in the Bill for the application of the Rent Acts to non-residential premises in view of the fact that there has been such a terrible enhancement of rents of non-residential premises, reaching even the absurd figure of 100 per cent. since the expiry of the Rent Acts applicable to them, thousands of business men of all sorts are on the verge of ruin. The Meeting therefore urges upon Government the absolute necessity for the inclusion of non-residential premises in the present Rent Act Amendment Bill.

(c) This meeting is of opinion that the amended Rent Bill should be made applicable to all residential premises irrespective of any limit as regards rent or at any rate to all premises the basic of rents of which are Rs. 250 or under, as provided by the latest Calcutta Rent Act.

Mr. [illegible] said the Bill was not such which could satisfy the tenants, and had any difficulties in the standard of living proper not to have been introduced, as the object of Government was to divide the tenants into two distinct classes and weaken their cause. It was, therefore, the bounden duty of all to join hands and agree unitedly without any distinction of caste, creed, or class. If such grievances were not allowed, as it is now proposed, people would not be able to get proper premises, as people of moderate means would not be able to bear the difficult, suitable, premises. The landlords had not acted with sympathy towards the tenants, in regard to business premises, and he did not know why Government now should show any sympathy towards the landlords. But the reason was the member who had introduced the Bill was himself a landlord. Coming to the second part of the resolution he said sufficient time had been given to the landlords to see whether they acted honestly, but events had proved otherwise and therefore, he thought the non-residential premises should be included in the Rent Act.

A JUST CAUSE.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said their cause was just and genuine and must succeed on its own merits. She had respect for Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and she felt sure that such a gentleman as he would not fail the tenants at such a juncture. She also was sure that the Governor would not fail them. An Act to be acceptable to all must be just and equitable and she hoped that such an Act would be passed, by the Council.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the Govern-

(Continued on page 10).

NATIONAL EDUCATION

ARTS COLLEGE & MARATHI SCHOOL TO BE CLOSED

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The chief interest of the members seemed to have centred round the discussion of the report of the Educational Board. The report recommended the desirability of closing the national educational institutions that were run by the B. P. C. C. since the inception of N.-C.-O. movement in the city. Member after member indulged in venting his own feelings and speaking out his mind about the question of national education, some hailing the decision of the Committee to close down the institutions with jubilation, while others like Mr. R. S. Padbidri on whom fell the duty of moving the resolution recommended by the Educational Board, were overcome with feelings at giving a decent burial to institutions to which they had given all that was best in them. "Worn down by force of logic," said Mr. Padbidri, "I know it (Marathi School) is practically doomed. I feel it is all up with us." "I second it with great pleasure" was the short and brief speech of Mr. B. G. Kher in seconding Mr. Padbidri's resolution. The question of educational institutions being disposed of, the Committee proceeded to discuss the report of the Spinning Franchise Committee. In the course of discussion on the subject one of the members asked the President whether members who had come in non-Khaddar clothes were in order. He wanted the ruling on this point to which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu replied that she had asked the Secretary to get a ruling from the Secretary, A. I. C. C. but in the meantime she requested the members not to indulge in personal recriminations otherwise she would have to examine the clothes of each and every member before he was admitted to attend. The Congress constitution, as at present drafted, said Mrs. Naidu, in her opinion inquired all members to put on Khaddar clothes when they were engaged in Congress activities. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas contributed the largest share of the discussion and insisted on the President giving the decision there and then. Even after the Secretary had read the disqualifications for Congress membership, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas persisted in characterising the rules as stupid and foolish which only encouraged hypocrisy. The discussion on the subject was closed by referring the matter to the Secretary All-India Congress Committee.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Consideration was given to the report from the Educational Board recommending the closing of the Arts side of the National Arts College, Bombay at the end of the present academic year. The Board also suggested that as the Gujarat Vidyapith did not allow students to appear for their examinations without being in terms at a recognized College and as there were four or five students who desired to prosecute their studies at Ahmedabad, they should be given some scholarships to enable them to go.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved a resolution to the effect that as the National College was declared to be closed the Trustees of Tilak Swaraj Fund be requested to grant scholarships of Rs. 20 per head per month to four or five students who would have consequently to go to Ahmedabad to finish their studies after carefully going into the individual merits of the students.

After Mr. Baban Gokhalay had seconded the resolution it was declared carried.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri then moved a resolution recommending the closing of the Marathi National School after the close of the academic year in March next. It was also carried.

Mr. J. B. Patel then moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the question of the Science Laboratory and Library of the National College, and take over the charge of the same from the persons at present in charge of them and report on the best way of their disposal. Mr. Patel's resolution was accepted. The Committee would consist of Mr. U. S. Desai, Mr. Baban Gokhalay, and Mr. J. B. Patel.

The fate of the Gujarati National School formed the subject matter of further discussion. Some were for closing it immediately as the expense of Rs. 2,500 per month for the education of 180 boys was in their opinion exhorbitant and prohibitive. However, the matter was referred to a Committee.

The Committee then agreed to continue the grant of Rs. 150 per month for a year to the Vinaya Kumar Mandir, (Depressed Class School) Matunga. Mr. J. B. Patel in recommending the School for Congress patronage said it was the best school they had from among their national educational institutions. It was an industrial school for the children of the Depressed Classes started and conducted by Mr. S. V. Puntambekar. It had 150 boys and 28 girls on its rolls and nine teachers.

SPINNING FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

The Committee then considered the report of the Franchise Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee recommended the appointment of a Standing Spinning Franchise Committee consisting of one representative from each District and Taluka Congress Committees preferably the Secretary of the Local Spinning Franchise Committee, Messrs. Jamnadas C. Erunza and R. S. Padbidri being ex-Officio members. Mr. J. C. Erunza was to be Director of the Committee. It should be assisted by one paid Charkha-expert and also by a whole-time-worker to do general propaganda work, for which a monthly grant of Rs. 125 was asked. The Spinning Committee recommended the printing and circulation of pamphlets containing the gist of Mr. P. C. Roy's address at Cocanada Congress Exhibition, and the writings of Mahatma Gandhi. A grant of Rs. 250 was asked for

(Continued in column 6)

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

CORPORATORS INSPECT TANSA WORKS

BIG SCHEME NEARING COMPLETION.

A most enjoyable day was spent yesterday by the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and their guests, the whole party numbering over a hundred and fifty, who paid a visit of inspection to the Tansa Completion Works.

THE JOURNEY.

The members of the Corporation and guests met at 8 a.m. at Bandra Railway Station. They were then conducted to the Municipal Tramway adjoining the Station and took their seats on the Contractor's Construction Train. Just after leaving Bandra the Rifle Butts at Santa Cruz are passed on the left. The Tramway crosses Santa Cruz-Kurla Road by means of a level crossing, a short distance further on and the Municipal Staff Quarters passed on the right. A short distance further on, the Trombay Central Salsette Railway crosses overhead, then the Andheri-Saki Road is crossed by another level crossing ten minutes later; the 57 inches pipes being dipped to pass beneath the road. At Marol (4 miles from Bandra), a deep rock cutting is passed through in which were found remains of an old Hindu Temple. A carved panel found here during the work has been placed in the Prince of Wales' Museum. At Powai (6 miles) the pipes from Tansa will be reduced in size from 72 inches diameter and continue to Bombay as two pipes of 57 inches diameter along the route just traversed. A 60 inches diameter pipe will be laid from the 72 inches mains at this point to Ghatkoper, where it will connect with the existing old Tansa Mains. At this place also, connection from the 72 inches mains will be made with the 48 inches Vehar Main which can be seen alongside on the right. The 60 inches branch to Ghatkoper will be laid alongside the 48 inches Vehar Main for the first 2 miles as far as Saki. Powai thus becomes the future centre of control of the water supply to the City. The train now crosses over the Vehar Pipe and also over a high 4 span masonry Skew Bridge. On the hillock to the left the Powai Filters have been constructed. The Vehar-Saki Road is now crossed, soon after leaving which Powai Lake can be seen on the right and Vehar Lake (7½ miles) on the left a short distance further on where also the first section of 72 inches pipe is in course of being laid. Near this place means will be provided for filling Vehar Lake from Tansa Lake when required.

With only 3 gaps, one at Bhandup (10 miles) of ¾ mile, on at Kasheli (18 miles) of 2 miles— and one near Tansa of 5 miles, the double line of 72 inches pipes are laid continuously on the formation completed for their reception—for the remaining 39 miles either ready for assembling or riveted complete and waiting to be filled with water. Two heavy cuttings on the side of Vehar Lake are then passed through; these cuttings gave considerable trouble during the monsoon through landslip on the slopes.

A FINE VIEW.

The view of Vehar Lake on the left is now lost, and the train passes through the arches of the old Tansa Aqueduct, which conveys overhead, the water now supplied to the City. On leaving the aqueduct a fine view of Thana Creek is noticed on the right and Bhandup Bank (Mile 10) is reached. This is the highest earthen embankment, over 40 feet in height, constructed on the pipe track. The overbridge carrying the old Bombay-Agra Road which at one time crossed the site of Vehar Lake is then passed under: the branch line to Mulund factory where Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., are manufacturing the pipes, being passed on the right at Mile 13. Two miles beyond, this on the left the old 48 inches and 50 inches Tansa Mains are met. Immediately after passing beneath the bridge carrying the Ghodbunder and Kolshet Roads, Kapurbandi (Mile 16) is reached where members and guests stopped for breakfast, provided by the Tata Construction Company.

Immediately after arrival of the three motor cars conveying guests from Thana station visitors entrained and left Kapurbandi at 11 a.m.

Inter-communication between the new and old Tansa Mains will be made here and at Pogaon (mile 24). At Balcombe (mile 17) the route of the 72 inches pipes diverges to the left over the approach embankment to Kasheli Bridge, which can be seen under construction and nearing completion. Locomotives were changed here and smaller ones employed as the old Kasheli Bridges are not strong enough to carry those which hauled the train up to this point.

The three old Kasheli Bridges, carrying the 48 inches and 50 inches Tansa Mains over the Bassein Creek were crossed in succession. The train halted on the first bridge to enable visitors to see the progress made by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., the Contractors, in constructing Kasheli South Bridge situated about 300 yards to the left. All the piers have now been sunk to rock, seven of the thirteen spans are completed and the eight in course of erection. The last span was erected in 10 days. It is expected that this bridge will be completed within the next four months. On passing over the last of the three Kasheli Bridges, the piers of New Kasheli North Bridge can be seen about 100 yards to the left. This Bridge will be ready for train traffic to pass over it by the end of this month—and the 72 inches pipes, which, continuing from Balcombe over the approach embankment to Kasheli South Bridge—and thence to Kasheli North Bridge will be laid over the latter during the early part of next May, and join up with those already laid from this point northwards.

At this point locomotives were changed again and larger ones substituted to take the train onwards. Leaving Kasheli North at about 11-45 and 50 opening made through the Embankment about 25 years ago in connection with the "Karve" Case were crossed five minutes later. The Bridge carrying the Kalyan-Bhiwandi Road (Mile 23) was passed under in another 25 minutes, and Pogaon (Mile 24) reached at 12-45 p.m. Similar inter-communication will be made here between the new and the old Tansa Mains as at Kapurbaudi. The Old Tansa Mains can be seen laid to the right up the slope of the hill to the Syphon Head where it is connected to the Tansa Aqueduct. The 72 inches pipes diverge from this point to the left and do not approach the old Tansa works again until they join them at Tansa Dam. It will be remembered that in the original scheme submitted the 72 inches pipes were to end at this point and continue to Bombay as 57 inches diameter pipes. In the amended scheme which was sanctioned it was decided to extend the 72 inches portion to Powai. Following alongside the 72 inches pipes from Pogaon, the tramway crosses the Bombay-Agra Road (Mile 27) by means of a level crossing. Just before reaching this the Municipal Staff Quarters and Store yard at Dhamangaon are passed on the left. The 72 inches pipes are dipped to pass under the Main road at this point—and also in a few other places to afford accommodation crossings for village roads. Other accommodation crossings have been made by means if culverts through the embankment beneath the pipes to afford similar transport facilities.

A branch line now under construction is taken off the tramway to the right at mile 31 and leads to Khaling 2 miles distant where it is joined to the old Municipal tramway laid along Syphon No. 3. A similar branch line about 700 yards in length also under construction is taken off the tramway at mile 37 to the Municipal Staff Quarters at Jamboli which can be seen amid the trees to the left at this point.

WAIT TILL JUNE.

Locomotives were changed here to avoid delay in watering, and the journey continued to the Pewli Cutting (Mile 41) where a halt was made for visitors to see the rock excavation in progress. All the way from Kasheli up to this point there is a continuous double line of pipes. Very rapid progress is now being made both in the fabrication, transport, and assembling at site. Every possible effort is being made by everyone concerned to complete the pipes from Tansa to Ghatkoper and bring them into use next June. Sickness from Malaria has impeded progress considerably and depleted all ranks alike both among the Municipal employees, and those of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. and Messrs. The Tata Construction Co. Work can therefore only be carried on extensively between the months of November and June.

Pewli cutting is the largest cutting on the work being over 40 feet in depth at the deepest point and 4,000 feet in length. The greater part of it is through hard rock. The excavation is almost finished and it is expected that it will be ready to lay pipes through in April next. Whilst this work is in progress transport of pipes northwards has to be made by means of a short diversion laid temporarily along the top edge of the cutting.

Three miles after leaving Pewli, another cutting about 2,000 feet in length at Wadewal (Mile 44) is entered, on emerging from which the down-stream face of Tansa Dam can be seen some three miles distant. The journey from Bandra was finished at about 2-45 p.m.

The journey by the contractors' train was throughout very pleasant except towards the end when the heat became somewhat oppressive. On walking up the short slope leading to Tansa Dam the pipes could seen connected to the New Outlet Well which is expected to be completed next April.

The new Tansa Outlet Well has already been brought into use on one side and connected to the Tansa Aqueduct, whilst the old Outlet Well has been demolished and removed to make way for the wall of the New Outlet Well.

LUNCHEON.

Visitors then partook of a sumptuous luncheon in a beautiful Shamiania, which commanded a superb view of the beautiful lake. The luncheon was provided for them by Messrs. The Tata Construction Co., Contractors for the construction of the pipe track, who also provided breakfast at Kapurbandi. The catering was entrusted to the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. Framroze, Assistant Manager, being in charge.

After luncheon the return journey was made to Atgaon by Motor Lorries leaving Tansa at 4 p.m. and covering the 8 miles journey in about 40 minutes.

A special train conveyed the visitors to Bombay leaving Atgaon at 5-15 p.m. (St. T) and arriving at Victoria Terminus at 7-0 (S. T.) stopping at Thana, Dadar and Byculla.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

Since the Tansa Duplication Works were taken into use in 1916, the War and other factors caused a large increase in population in Bombay and a still further increase in the use of water and it was soon felt that a greater supply to the City was needed as quickly as it could be obtained. The Municipal Commissioner in September 1918 drew the attention of the Corporation to this and strongly recommended immediate consideration of this question, at the same time asking for the appointment of a staff to carry out surveys and prepare plans for a further water-supply project, to which the Corporation gave their assent. The failure of the monsoon that year and a serious accident to the Tansa aqueduct in July 1919 emphasised the urgency of the work, and made it obvious that it needed no statistics to demonstrate that the water supply was already inadequate for the reasonable needs of the people, and that the momentous Schemes contemplated by the Government, City Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Municipality for the expansion of the City and its improvement could not become operative without a largely increased water-supply and that too at a comparatively early date. In June 1920, within 6 months of the appointment of the staff for preliminary investigations, the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer prepared a report which was placed before the Corporation in which several alternative projects for obtaining more water were described and their various merits weighed, those for utilizing the tail-water from the Tata Hydro-Electric Schemes being of special interest. The latter proved to be only of superficial attractiveness, for although a very much larger quantity of water of good quality became available from this source its use would involve the installation of a large pumping plant with very heavy maintenance charges (Rs. 7½ lakhs per annum) and did not compare favourably with the Scheme recommended. This was to extend the Tansa Scheme to its final limit at an estimated cost of Rs. 429 lakhs, and the Corporation on 12th December 1921 decided to adopt it. This project has been called "The Tansa Completion Works" and provides for bringing into and distributing within Bombay the whole of the water which the Tansa Catchment Area can yield in years of normal rainfall, viz., a supply of 90 million gallons per day from this source.

MAIN FEATURES.

The main features of the Tansa Completion Works comprise:—

(1) The construction of an embankment with cuttings to form a track from Tansa to Bandra along which the pipes can be laid. This track is about 40 miles in length, by 30 feet in width at formation level, and is provided with a tramway of 2 feet 6 inches gauge for the transport of pipes and materials. The smaller rivers to be crossed by masonry bridges, and road bridges, and other accommodation are provided to give access for traffic across the track where required.

(2) The building of steel bridges across the Bassein and Bandra Creeks, the largest being 1,800 feet long and 60 feet wide.

(3) The manufacture, supply, transport, and laying of about 81 miles of 72 inches diameter, 29 miles of 57 inches diameter, and 3 miles of 60 inches diameter rivetted steel pipes together with the supply and erection of Sluice Valves, Air Valves, Venturi Recording Meters and other appurtenances.

(4) The laying of two 57 inches diameter steel pipes through the Island of Bombay from Mahim Causeway to connect to Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs.

(5) The remodelling of the distribution system of water-supply within Bombay.

(6) The raising of Tansa Dam.

(7) The building of a new outlet well at Tansa Dam.

(8) The filtration of water from Tansa Lake.

(9) The removal of the villages within the Tansa Catchment Area.

(10) The supply and erection of a low-lift pumping installation to make up the loss of pressure from fluctuations in the water level of Tansa Lake.

(11) The construction of a service Reservoir of about 6 million gallons on Sion Hill.

(12) The construction of a metalled road 8 miles in length from Atgaon to Tansa.

Messrs. The Tata Construction Co., secured the contract amounting to Rs. 67 lakhs (now increased to 85 lakhs) for constructing the pipe track. Progress has been severely hampered on account of Malaria which had troubled both labour and supervising staffs to a serious extent, and this has practically reduced the working year to one of only six months. Notwithstanding this drawback the work of this contract outside Bombay is almost completed.

The use of powers under Section 265 of the Bombay Municipal Act enabled in no small measure this good progress to be made, as lands required for the pipe line were entered upon long before their acquisition.

STEEL PIPES.

The *Magnum opus* of the Scheme is the manufacture and laying of the steel pipes. Very keen competition entered into the tendering for this enormous pipe line, which for the weight of steel required (about 80,000 tons) is the largest pipe line in the world (as Tansa Dam is the longest masonry dam in the world.) Engineering firms specializing in steel pipe manufacturing from all parts of the world, whose names are as familiar as household words, vied with each other for this large undertaking. At the time tenders were received the steel market in Britain was in a very unsettled condition and in a ferment of labour trouble. Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., made a bold bid for the work by obtaining the support of Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., and placing the whole of the manufacture of the steel in their hands if they should prove successful. This resulted in their tender of Rs. 268 lakhs being accepted by the Corporation and the contract was placed with them on 7th September, 1921.

The question of the filtration of Tansa water is an intricate one, upon which much thought and time is being expended. It is hoped that before long an acceptable scheme at reasonable cost may be laid before the Corporation for consideration to purify the water-supply to Bombay, render it safe against any epidemic of water borne disease, and make it in quality second to none in the world. Meanwhile it is proposed to chlorinate the water as a precautionary measure.

PIPE TRACK.

The pipe track along which the steel pipes are being laid and the tramway for their transport are being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 lakhs by Messrs. The Tata Construction Co. and are nearing completion. The bulk of the work outside of Bombay Island has been finished, together with the clearing of a good deal of the pipe route in Bombay.

The following figures give an idea of the quantities of main items of work done in the construction of the pipe track, viz:—

3,25,00,000 C. ft. of Embankment built.
1,40,00,000 C. ft. of General excavation.
1,60,00,000 C. ft. of Excavation in hard rock.
10,00,000 C. ft. of Rubble stone pitching to slopes.
12,80,000 C. ft. of Lime concrete in foundations of culverts, etc.
9,60,000 C. ft. of Uncoursed rubble masonry in culverts, etc.

THE STRIKING FEATURE.

The striking feature of the whole work, as far as it has gone, is the rapidity and intelligence with which the Indian Superintendents and workmen have picked up the modern methods of manufacture.

The whole of the Tansa Completion Scheme is being carried out to the plans, directions and under the supervision of the Special Engineer, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.E., of the Bombay Municipal Water Department assisted by the following members of his staff:—

Mr. A. W. Stonebridge, A.M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, South Division; Mr. M. R. Salder, Resident Engineer, North Division; Mr. S. G. Naravane, Resident Mechanical Engineer; Mr. W. D. Hughes, Senior Assistant Engineer, Mr. S. Prokoffeff, Assistant Engineer; Mr. J. V. Sundaresan, Assistant Engineer, Kasheli Bridge; Mr. F. L. Dawes, Assistant Engineer; Mr. Din Daval, Assistant Engineer; Mr. A. J. Ablitt, Assistant Engineer; Mr. S. R. Pradhan, Assistant Engineer; Mr. M. P. Intoughe, Assistant Engineer; Mr. R. V. Gupte, Assistant Engineer; Rao Sahib Luxman Baswant Ranade, Assistant Engineer.

While the majority of the Municipal Staff in charge of the Tansa Works consists of European, it is very gratifying to note that the chief officers of the staff of Messrs. Tata Construction Company, contractors for construction of the pipe track, are all Indians. They are: Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Director; Mr. Amichand D. Shah, Manager; Mr. M. C. Master, B.A., B.Sc. Agent, Santa Cruz Section; Mr. Shanti Swroop Gupta, Agent, Powai Section; Mr. M. D. Lohit, B.E., Agent, Mulund Section; Mr. B. R. Watwe, B.E., Agent, Khaling Section; Mr. R. M. Kelkar, Agent, Piwli Section.

While the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. B. Clayton, was in charge of the party, Mr. Walchand Hirachand acted as the host and was responsible for the excellent arrangements that were made.

VIOLENCE VS. NON-VIOLENCE

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM CONGRESS?

M. HASRAT MOHANI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Feb. 7.

In regard to the newspaper criticisms which 'seemed to suggest that he favoured violence in his speech at Ahmedabad,' Maulana Hasrat Mohani in a lengthy statement issued to the Press reiterates his conviction that the only possible programme before the country which could meet with success in the attainment of Swarajya was the organization of peasants and workers with a view to starting Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes on the part of peasants and general strikes on the part of workers without giving any consideration to the possibilities of defensive violence in the last stages and in case of national dishonour. He would not mind if violence ensued as the result of people being coerced into violence at some distant stage. That was all he meant when he criticised the over-cautiousness of Mr. Gandhi which led him to give up his Non-Co-operation programme at Bardoli. Although he thinks that violence may become inevitable in the last stage of the fight for freedom, the Maulana denies ever having advocated violence in any form.

CONGRESS CREED.

With regard to the vagueness of the Congress creed and the retention of the word Swarajya therein, he feels that he himself and others of his way of thinking were to be utilised as cat's paws by the Congressmen in their game with the bureaucracy to enable them to show that they had been successfully keeping independentists' under control inspite of the latter's growing strength and to threaten Government that it would not be possible long to keep them in check if Government refused to accede to the Congressmen's demand. Although, therefore, Mr. Gandhi and others have long made up their minds about Dominion Status as their goal, they have refused to declare it out of regard for those who were of the Maulana's views just as Mr. Gandhi objected to the word boycott out of regard for the feelings of Englishmen.

With reference to the severence of his connection with the Congress, he says that practically both the ultimate ideal and the immediate programme of the Congress have been given up. He further objected to compulsory spinning and weaving of Khaddar which formed part of the Congress creed and therefore felt called upon to resign.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

Explaining his non-participation in the All-Parties Conference, he says that discussions about majorities in Bengal and the Punjab appear to him meaningless because the Council majorities in those provinces will be so narrow that the Government block will, in effect, control both the parties and, for the Mussalmans, there will be no alternative left but to adopt the policy of Sir Syed Ahmad. The majority will be with the party which supports Government most and is therefore favoured by Government. It is useless, therefore, for Mahomedans to think of an effective majority in any province. The result, he thinks, will be that both the communities will surrender their interests to a third party. Instancing Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah both of whom, he says, have been dragged down to the low level of sectarianism, the Maulana says, his whole nature revolts against communalism and he has, therefore, left these questions to be decided by others.

ABOLISH SALT-TAX

HON. LALA SUKHBIR SINHA'S PLEA

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

After examining two more witnesses from the United Provinces the Taxation Enquiry Committee continued its sittings in Delhi this morning. Rai Bahadur Shankar Dayar, (a vakil from Partabgarh and a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council) in the course of his evidence advocated abolition of *nazarana* (amount paid by the tenants to landlord) and court-fees on judicial proceedings. The witness was opposed to direct taxation of any kind as he considered it to be hazardous. He was, therefore in favour of maintaining the present tax on salt and was prepared to double it if necessary. He wanted the sale of salt by Government at the cost-price. Witness considered tobacco a necessity to agriculturist and was opposed to taxing it. Replying to Sir Percy Thompson, witness agreed that income-tax was a good tax and suggested improvement in the administration of that department.

President:—Do you propose to abolish court-fees altogether?

Witness:—The State has a sacred duty to perform, namely: to render justice. I think from the Indian point of view it is condemned.

President:—Has the legal profession also got to plead for nothing in order to do justice? (Laughter.)

Dr. Hyder pointed out that it would be impossible to check useless litigation if court-fees were abolished. But witness maintained that court-fees indirectly closed the door to justice.

Dr. Hyder:—Then there will be too many people going to court and the lawyers will have a good time of it (laughter.)

Answering Sir Percy, witness agreed that if court-fees were not abolished it should be levied to cover the cost of administration only. He thought that in certain parts income from court-fees was four-times the cost of administration. Witness opposed tax on agricultural income and said at present investment in lands was decreasing and price was going up.

President:—If land gives no return why should people buy land?

Witness:—It is because investment in lands is safe. Continuing the witness proposed to substitute a tax on advertisement, betting, entertainments and railway travelling for court-fees.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, witness said that if income-tax was totally abolished then he would suggest a tax on property inherited. Personally he considered that taxation on inherited property would be impracticable and inadvisable.

HON. LALA SUKHBIR SINHA.

Hon. Lala Sukhbir Sinha, who was next examined opposed tobacco-tax and tax on agricultural income. He suggested that irrigation taxes should provide only bare return on capital outlay and working expenditure. Government had introduced a system of canal irrigation for improving land revenue and preventing famines and therefore should not expect a commercial profit from the system. Replying to President the witness said Government would get profit on irrigation indirectly in the shape of increasing land revenue caused by increased production from land. He then criticised the present system of canal irrigation as unsatisfactory as authorities closed distributors often and cultivators do not get water, when they wanted. Further questioned by President, the witness said that he was opposed to a tax on both tobacco and salt as they were both necessities of life. He was opposed to any tax on necessities of life. Government was not taxing air, light and water (laughter.) It was said by Manu, the Hindu Law Giver that taxes should be collected in the same way as sun evaporated water. He did not way as sun evaporated water. He did not advocate complete abolition of salt-tax, unless revenue permitted such a course. He wanted reversion to agency system of selling salt as it was better.

Answering Sir Percy Thompson, witness strongly advocated assessment of income-tax on a three-year average. He thought that the present system of assessing was not satisfactory and the Department was under staffed. He favoured total prohibition of Excise on liquor and drugs, for by taxation very little reduction was made in their consumption. In his opinion, taxation was not prohibition of a vice, but a recognition of it. He thought that the question of redeeming land by paying to Government a certain fixed price was well worth considering. At present land laws were very defective and did not induce proprietors or cultivators to invest any money on improvement of land and production from land was decreasing.

The Committee leaves for Nagpur to-morrow night.

(Continued from column 1.)

in that behalf. The Spinning Committee also suggested the starting of Charkha clubs in various wards and localities of the city.

There was a separate minute of Mr. N. N. Menon recommending the Committee to make provision whereby members could get 24000 yards of hand-spun yarn for a fixed sum of money thus enabling a large number of persons to become members of the Congress, who for want of time or faith were unable to spin.

Mr. Padbidri moved a resolution for the adoption of the report.

Mr. U. S. Desai objected to the grant of Rs. 125 for a Charkha-expert. He said that one man was quite inadequate to cope with the repairs and mending of Charkhas in the city and as such he considered expense in that direction as useless.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: "Are you really so optimistic about the matter, Mr. Desai?"

After a little discussion on the report, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee were accepted.

BARODA'S CONSCIOUSNESS.

NO PUTTING UP WITH BUREAUCRACY.

WANTED CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

DR. S. MEHTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BILLIMORA, Feb. 7.

Presiding over the special session of the Baroda State Praja Mandal which was held here to-day Dr. Samant Mehta laid stress on self-government and condemned the Indian States Rulers ruling their States from abroad. He would have no bureaucracy even in an Indian State. He said that the people had now come to a sence of consciousness owing to the disregard of public opinion on the part of the State bureaucracy. Continuing the President suggested, among other reforms, reconstitution of the Legislative Council which now contained only an elected minority and urged a larger number of elected seats. Power of veto, in Dr. Samant's opinion, should be vested only in His Highness the Maharajah.

The following is a summary of the presidential address delivered on Saturday by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta at the special session of the Baroda Praja Mandal Conference held at Billimora:—

"This is a special session of our Praja Mandal which was inaugurated by Mr. R. B. Kantavala nine years ago. This special session is a sign of the fact that the great National movement has affected the Indian States.

After the special session was decided on, the Executive Council settled to put the following six subjects on the agenda (1) Reform of Panchayats and Municipalities, (2) Reform of Legislative Council, (3) Important changes in the Land Revenue System, (4) Prevention of Land alienation, (5) Special taxing well situated land being otherwise used than for cultivation purpose, (6) Excise.

We have gathered together to deliberate and decide on the reports of the various committees appointed to discuss these subjects.

THE AWAKENING.

It seems to me that we have met at a very critical period. The people are becoming conscious of their self-respect. They are beginning to take greater and greater interest in politics. The desire for self-government has grown rapidly. The people will not put up long with the bureaucratic and irresponsible rule at present existing in Baroda. Let us give our criticisms after great deliberation and let us have as little of passion in our criticisms as possible. But I certainly desire that we should be respectfully insistent and firm in our rightful demands. For this we must be prepared for great sacrifices. Our Mandal works on constitutional and lawful lines. The bureaucracy of the State has not shown its sympathy for our aspirations. But this disregard of public opinion will not last long.

As a matter of fact we should be enjoying the benefits of Swaraj in this State. But our officers imitating their kinsmen in the British territory, shroud themselves with aloofness. They have conception of their *Izzat*. I understood their real mentality at the time of the Kali Praja agitation.

To-day all over the country we find a new sense of manhood. Once the officers used to say that they had no faith in the people. To-day the people have lost faith in the officers. A state of mutual confidence and respect is surely desirable. If our officers had been true to the people, if they had went at the woes of the poor, if they had restrained their own pleasures and enjoyment then the present bad feeling might have been avoided. Our present rulers have adopted the method of impersonal rule from the West. The fact of ruling the people six thousand miles away, as our Maharaja does, did not exist in our ancient system.

I know there are many wise and foresighted men among Baroda officers. Some are thoughtless and inexperienced. They are frightened, but they must remember that none can stem the tide of a people's progress. We must insist on nothing but truth and justice. Insistence on truth, I believe, is loyalty. It is our sacred duty to fight untruth and deceit. Since you have put me at the helm of your affairs I hope you will follow out my suggestions. I thank you for the honour you have done me.

NEED OF COUNCIL REFORM.

There are 26 members in our Legislative Council. Out of these only 10 are elected members. The popular element should be increased.

No self-respecting man could agree to serve on the Council if the resolutions, after they are passed by a majority, are not accepted or material changes are made therein His Highness only, and no others, should have the Veto power. May I request the Government to broaden the scope of the Council and also to increase the elected element. The rules and regulations of the Council should also be prescribed by the Council. To-day as we see, the Rules have been used to cripple its powers.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Village Panchayats have been in existence in this State for 22 years. And yet what is their condition to-day? Who can honestly say that these Panchayats are doing useful public service? There are 2,000 village panchayats in Baroda, but very few indeed are active bodies, and municipalities are somewhat better than village panchavats. But how can self-government grow in an atmosphere of autocracy on one side and helplessness on the other? The seed of the failure of the panchayats lies in their constitution. Officers are not always bad, but they are unable to get the insider's view-point.

One of the pet arguments of the bureaucracy is that there is no enthusiasm in the people and they have not got good leaders. But what is the real state of affairs? The officers interfere at every step and have their way always. So naturally people have no enthusiasm for the panchayats. We must admit that the leaders of the people are not all fearless. But as long as there is direct or indirect interference from the officers the growth of National life will be difficult.

LAND REVENUE RULES.

Land Revenue rules are one sided. They are not always framed in the interests of the public. There are so many improvements needed in these rules that one does not know where to begin. But as public opinion gets educated and united the harmful rules will be done away with.

Regulations regarding non-collection of land revenue from each district, province or parts as may have suffered from over rain or famine as also granting of takavi, being in the interests of the agricultures and the public, should be published and made known.

The obligations on the public to get the talati write down the application according to the prescribed form for the transfer of name in the Government records should be removed. And a change should be made permitting the public to present such an application direct to the mamlatdar.

The conditions of transfer tax on barkhali land should be exactly the same as on other land.

A special permission is required to build a brick house on land and this rule should be repealed.

The provincial officer should have the right to change for one year at least the rules regarding the instalments. This is to enable the people to be speedily relieved in part in case the monsoon fails.

The need for all these rules and reforms is very apparent. They are meant to prevent unnecessary annoyance to the people by petty officers

The rule to prevent uneconomical subdivision of agriculture land is reasonable. But the compulsory nature of this rule is dangerous. The Government must and will withdraw the rule and hence I shall not discuss it.

EXCISE REFORM.

Mahatma Gandhi in his speech at the Kathiawad Conference said: "Indian States should set an example to British Government by closing the liquor shops. I welcome the efforts made in this direction and I hope to see the day when Kathiawad will not have a single liquor shop." In our State the officers are doing nothing. It is disgusting to see them explain away their inactivity in name of personal liberty. We shall have a hard work to do to put into effect the resolutions that we might pass on this subject we shall have to educate the public opinion.

My request to officers is to study our demands very sympathetically. History has shown beyond doubt that it is dangerous to disregard public opinion and feelings. Officers are often blinded by the atmosphere of flattery with which they are generally surrounded. Our officers must guard against this.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

Till we do steady and constant work our grievances will not be redressed. There are many Talukas where the people are suffering under one hardship or another. But they have not acquired the power to proclaim their woes, and they have not got fearless leaders. We must within next twelve months appoint regular committees in every mahal. There the paid volunteers in charge might get correct and full information of justice or wrong done to any one. We must acquire the confidence of the people and work in such a straightforward honest way that the Government might also realize our strength. Each committee must begin with the discussion of two or three very urgent local problems. The following should be the immediate programme:—

1. Development of the spirit of co-operation.
2. Inquiries into injustice and remedies.
3. Fight against bribery.
4. Fight against liquor.
5. Spreading information about useful Government institutions like co-operative society, etc.
6. Arbitration.
7. Akhadas.
8. Khadi propaganda.

Really speaking each Taluk and district should make arrangements for funds for the work.

Friends, our country will rise in proportion as we are able to sacrifice. We must put action behind our resolutions if they are not to remain on paper only. No Government which is not amenable to the will of the people can govern. Public opinion is bound to be followed, but for this there must be organisation and the will to sacrifice in the people. If our requests are not granted we shall wander in villages and tell the people that their wishes are flouted. Our untiring and persisting efforts will surely succeed. The voice of the united people will compel attention and hearing.

PRAJA MANDAL'S AIMS.

The aims of our Praja Mandal are: To make the people of the State appreciate and make full use of local self-government institutions like panchayats, municipalities, etc., to remove misunderstandings between the ruler and the ruled in this State, to fight other disabilities of the people by free and full discussion with the officers, and to introduce responsible government in this State. When we have secured self-sacrificing workers and when we have brought awakening in villages, the Praja Mandal will have justified its existence. I have not spoken of other pressing demands of the people. Our Government wastes good deal of money in empty show. Hundreds of villages are not able to get clean water. There are no medical facilities available in villages. We know what free and compulsory education in this state means. The same is the case with laws for prevention of child marriages.

The people must learn to protect themselves. There are no Akhadas and no military training, our resolutions as I said before must be backed up by the corresponding action.

A friend has put the essence of Mahatma Gandhiji's teachings in the words of Gita "O Bharata fight for the protection of the good, for the destruction of the evil, for the establishment of Dharma." This must be the watchword of all Indians and all people.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

AN APPEAL.

We are asked to publish the following appeal:—

After the passing away of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa in the year 1886, his all renouncing disciples, mostly English educated formed themselves into a brotherhood under the leadership of the illustrious Swami Vivekananda with a view to realise the two-fold ideal of renunciation and service. This was the beginning of the monastery which came to be later on established as the Ramakrishna Math at Belur, near Calcutta with the object of preaching those great truths which Sri Ramakrishna had given out and demonstrated in his own life and of conducting in the right spirit the movement inaugurated by him for the establishment of fellowship among the followers of the different religions of the world knowing them to be but so many forms of the one Universal and Eternal Religion. The activities of the members of the Math became manifold in due course of time and a number of Ashrams on the one hand and Sevashrams or Homes of service (Hospitals) and educational institutions on the other, came to be established in different parts of India and even in some parts of America. The objects of the various institutions conducted by the monks of the order of Shri Ramakrishna and popularly known as the Ramakrishna Mission, stated briefly are (1) to impart and promote a real knowledge of the Vedanta by means of preachers trained for the purpose and (2) to look upon all persons, irrespective of colour, creed or caste, as veritable manifestations of the Divine principle and serve them by trying to relieve their wants and sufferings physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual. Works already started or accomplished comprise I. Missionary Works (consisting of preaching, organising and publishing of literature and periodicals, II. Educational Works, III. Charitable works including about two dozen Sevashrams (Hospitals or dispensaries) and temporary relief works during times of famine, plague, Cholera and influenza or after calamities such as fire, floods, cyclone, landslips etc. There are over 12 prominent centres for Missionary work in India, one in Federated Malay States and five in the United States of America. The Mission conducts about eighteen educational institutions in India and Ceylon including three High Schools and two Orphanages), three periodicals in English (one being published from America) and one periodical each in Bengali, Tamil Malayalam and Hindi.

CENTRE IN BOMBAY.

About two years ago the Western India Vivekanand Society invited Swami Sharvanand, President of the Madras Branch of the Mission to inaugurate a centre in Bombay. The Swamiji who is a profound Scholar and an effective speaker in English as well as Hindi, delivered several lectures on the Vedanta Philosophy and aroused considerable interest in the movement with the result that an Ashram was started at Santa Cruz and placed in charge of Swami Vishwanand, an English educated Sanvasin. The Ashram has since been spreading its good influence throughout the city. Swami Sharvanand visits the Ashram periodically and guides its affairs during the time he can spare from his very onerous Madras work. Swami Yatishvarananda, well-known for his literary ability and scholarship has been recently placed in the principal charge of the Ashram. He writes frequently to the Press and holds classes on philosophical subjects at Khar Road (where the Ashram has its present habitation), Gamdevi and Girgaum. Swami Vishvanand also holds classes at Dadar and Gamdevi. A free dispensary had been attached to the Ashram for some time but had to be closed down for want of funds. Arrangements are being made to revive it and also to start a night school.

The Ashram is at present located in a rented building which it is needless to say is quite unsuitable for the purposes of the Ashram. The maintenance of the Ashram requires about Rs. 300 of which rent alone absorbs about Rs. 125. The need is increasingly being felt for a permanent habitation for the Sanyasins who conduct the Ashram, with a common Hall for the holding of classes, library room, a shrine room and one or two living rooms for the Swamies. A well-equipped Library and a free Reading Room are also wanted. As the Mission movement has evoked increased enthusiasm in Bombay since the visit paid to this city by the revered head of the Mission, Srimat Swami Shivanandaji, it is proposed to start a Fund for the purpose of acquiring a plot at Khar Road which has already been selected, and constructing a building on a modes scale for the purposes of and with appropriate surroundings for the Ashram. The cost is estimated at Rs. 25000 which it would not be difficult for a rich city like Bombay to subscribe. The foundation stone of the new Ashram was laid by the hands of the revered President of the Mission during his present sojourn in our midst. The Mission occupies a unique place among religious organisations of the Hindus, its distinctive merit being in the fact that its Sanyasin members while they practise renunciation and live the highest truths of religion, carry on humanitarian and educational work of great magnitude. Thus the Mission furnishes in every way a worthy object for charity and claims help not only from Hindus but also from members of other communities interested in humanitarian work. All sympathisers of the movement and charitably disposed persons are earnestly requested to contribute their mite to the Fund.

The following donations have been promised:—

		Rs.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar	.....	1,000
Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel	.....	1,000
X. Y. Z.	.....	500
Mr. Kanji Khatav	.....	250
Mr. M. G. Sharma, Contractor of Kalyan	.....	500
Mr. G. P. M.	.....	250
Mr. R. K. Prabhu	.....	250
Mr. Vallabhdas Tejpal	.....	100
Collection from the public at Marwari Vidyalaya on 18th January, 1925.	.....	90/11
Total	.....	3,941/11

All donations of Rs. 10 or more, when paid will be announced in the press.

Sympathisers who can spare time for the collection of money are requested to enlist themselves as volunteers. Names of volunteers are being registered at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar Road and at D/8 Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi. Each volunteer will be provided with a receipt book and a letter authorising him to collect subscriptions.

(Signed). M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Rajabally V. Patel, Dr. A. L. Nair, K. Natarajan, F. J. Ginwala, G. K. Devadhar, Shib Chandra Banerjea, G. P. Murdeshwar.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAM.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding, when further consideration was given to the question of the reorganisation of the School-Leaving Examination.

The Senate first considered whether the Board should have a full-time Secretary, or that the Registrar should be the ex-officio Secretary. The duties of the Secretary were to include the inspection of such schools as the Board might direct. The Senate after some discussion decided by a large majority to have a separate Secretary who will also do inspection work. The Senate agreed that the terms and conditions of the appointment should be laid down by the Senate, and the appointment of the Secretary was to be made by the Board with the approval of the Senate. The Board was to conduct the School-Leaving Examination as provided for in the regulations.

DR. P. C. GUHA ROY ON TRIAL

CASE ADJOURNED TO 17TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The Additional District Magistrate of Alipur to-day resumed hearing of the case in which Dr. Protap Chunder Guha Roy (Swarajist) was charged with sedition in connection with a speech he delivered at the New Sham Park on November 27th last. A police shorthand writer filed his note book in which he had taken notes of the speech.

The Deputy Commissioner Mr. S. H. Mills described the method adopted by Police in reporting meetings and proved his signature in different exhibits.

Sub-Inspector Aswini Kumar Dutt said he took only the objectionable portion of speech in long hand. According to him the meeting was attended by two hundred people mostly students. Besides the accused there were four speakers including Srimati Hemaprova Mazumdar. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. The case was adjourned to 17th instant.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

BIG ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

New York.—It is announced here that two million dollars worth of gold has been engaged for export to India.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR.

PROVISIONAL RELEASE DISALLOWED

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris.—The Magistrate has refused the application for Captain Arthur's provisional release.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY

GOVT. HOUSE CONFERENCE

SWARAJISTS PARTICIPATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor held a Conference at Government House of the leaders of the political groups in the Bengal Legislative Council to consider the course to be adopted with regard to the Ministers' Salaries Bill. Swarajist representatives were also present at the Conference.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Fuller details of the Conference at Government House yesterday show that the Conference was convened by a letter from the Governor's Private Secretary reading:

"His Excellency is inviting leaders of the various groups in the Legislative Council to confer with him as to the procedure to be adopted regarding the question of Ministers' salaries. The personnel of Ministers, if any are appointed, will not be discussed at the Conference but His Excellency is anxious that the Council should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the distinct issue (1) whether or not it desires any Ministers to be appointed and (2) what should be the salary of the Ministers if appointed. This question should be considered definitely apart from any personal considerations and if possible before the presentation of the budget so that if the first question is decided in the affirmative by the Council, Ministers may be appointed in time for the Council to express its confidence or want of confidence in them before the demands for grants are made for the transferred departments. His Excellency would be glad if you would attend the Conference which will be held at noon on Saturday, February 7th at Government House and give him the benefit of your advice on the best way of securing the decision of the Council on these matters."

The letter was sent to the leaders of the various groups in the Council and amongst those present were the following:—

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir Willoughby Carey, Mr. Villiers, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, Nawab Ali Chaudhry, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Jatindranath Basu, Mr. B. Chakrabarti, Mr. N. C. Sen, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Kumar Shiba Shekhareshwar Roy, and Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee. His Excellency in opening the Conference said its sole object was to ascertain the best method of getting a clear indication from the Council as to whether that body wanted Ministers or not. It was thought in some quarters that last year when the question came up before the Council various other issues really clouded the Ministers' issue and doubts were expressed whether the Council's decision totally refusing Ministers' salaries really meant that the Council did not want Ministers at all.

Mr. B. Chakrabarti suggested that the opinion of the Council could be ascertained by a non-official member moving a resolution recommending the Government to make provision for Ministers' salaries in the budget.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta declared that the Swarajists would continue their wholesale opposition unless certain concessions were made by Government such as the repeal of the Ordinance, etc. The discussion lasted over one hour and it was finally decided that a resolution would be moved in the Council recommending that the salaries of Ministers be provided in the budget.

WHAT ABOUT BENGAL MINISTRY?

LORD LYTTON'S PLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The situation in Bengal has once more developed to such a state that it will soon absorb all India interest. This time it is not the Ordinance but it is the question of appointment of Ministers. Interested parties are busy circulating rumours that the Bengal Swaraj Party has at last changed its course and would lend passive support to a ministry of Independents under the lead of Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty. The validity of this assertion has all along been doubted as the election pledge of Mr. Chakravarty points that he would never accept office unless the present Government changes. To Swarajists when the most intelligent among them are clapped in jail the acceptance of office is an impossibility. The "Statesman" is propitiating for a coalition between Government members and Moderates. From the constitutional point of view Ministers cannot be appointed before the next budget year. I mean after the 31st March when the adoption of the budget will be moved. For the current year the Ministiers' salaries have already been refused, not once but twice and so there is no money to provide salaries for ministers. So the only thing which the Governor can do is to have the names of Ministers fixed on 17th February when the Council meets and then press for their salary in the Budget. Although whole sale rejection of the budget is doubted, there is not the least contention in the Nationalist circles of total rejection of Ministers' salaries.

KOHAT AGREEMENT

NOT FOR HONOURABLE RETURN OF HINDUS

MUSLIMS REFUSE M. SHAUKAT ALI'S INVITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Rawalpindi on 4th February accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Dr. Parasram and Mr. Jairamdas. Though some Khilafat workers had come from Kohat in response to Maulana Shaukat Ali's telegram, the Muslim Working Committee wired that they did not think it necessary to come to talk things with Mahatma Gandhi and himself, since peace had already been signed and the re-opening of the question was not desirable. As regard the peace it is now clear that this peace only amounts to this, that Hindus have given up their cases against Muslims to save themselves from what they regard as false prosecutions instigated by Muslims against them. Hindus waived their cases only to save their lives. The peace was not entered into to settle the question of honourable return of Hindus to Kohat, which is unaffected by the above peace and stands on its own merits.

Mahatma Gandhi spent almost all his time in talks with the Hindu and Muslim spokesmen and heard at full length all that the famous Maulvi Ahmed Gul, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee of Kohat and Pir Kammal had to say in their defence or defence of Muslims. Mahatma Gandhi single handed has tried to prove the truth and reach correct conclusions irrespective of against whom they may go, and he has had now ample material to form opinions and declare his findings on many points. As regards the return of Hindu refugees to Kohat, Mussalmans present said that they could not so far undertake responsibility that those Hindus who returned would be able to live with self-respect. So far as things can be seen there is no change at all of Kohat Mussalmans sending any honourable invitation to Hindus to return to Kohat and live there with self-respect. Mahatmaji accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali and others left Rawalpindi to-day. Lala Lajpatrai arrived on 6th, but owing to sudden illness was unable to participate in the discussions. He is better to-day.

MANDALAY RIOT CASE.

ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 7.

Of the fifteen accused committed to sessions in the Mandalay riot case, which originated in the disobedience of police order regarding the charge of route procession in which U. Ottama, a prominent nationalist Buddhist priest was taken on 17th August last year, and resulted in the death of two policemen and one priest and injuries to several including an European police superintendent, eleven including two Buddhist priests and one prominent leader of the Council Boycott Nationalists section were sentenced to-day to rigorous imprisonment for period varying from nine years to one year.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The five accused in the Anarkali Bomb Case against whom charges were framed on January 27th for the alleged offence of forming a secret society with the object of driving the British Government out of India by means of dangerous weapons and throwing a bomb in the Anarkali Bazar, Lahore, in the year 1918 thereby inflicting injuries on two Europeans and eight Indians have been committed to sessions by Mr. Sant Ram, Special Magistrate. Their trial before the Sessions Court will commence shortly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TODAY'S AGENDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

Legislative business put down for the meeting of the Assembly on 10th February shows that Mr. Patel will make a motion for the consideration and passage of his Bill repealing special enactments like Regulations supplementing ordinary law and Bill amending Criminal Procedure Code for taking away the privileges from Europeans, Americans and Colonials in criminal trial.

Dr. Gour will next ask for a Select Committee on his Bill to remove certain courts as to the right of a person to effect a transfer of property.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas stands next with his motion for the consideration and adoption of a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act.

There are number of other bills down in the list but they are not likely to be reached on that day.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

SCOTTISH CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The following are the results of matches played in the second round of the Scottish Cup to-day:—

Kilmarnock 2, Hearts 1; Arbroath 3, Clyde 0; Hamilton 4, East Sterling 0; Celtic 2, Alloa 1; Dykehead 3, Peeble's Rovers 1; Montrose 0, Glasgow Rangers 2; Airdrieonians 4, Queen's Park 0; Partick 5, Dundee United 1; Dundee 2, Lochgelly 1; Armadale 1, Aberdeen 1; Vale of Leven 2, Solway Star 2; St. Mirren 1, Ayr United 0; Motherwell 2, Arthurlie 0; Royal Albert 1, Broxburn 3; Falkirk 2, Dumbarton 0; Raith 0, Boness 0.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In sunny weather, and with a sharp wind blowing the match between Wales and Scotland began at five minutes to three. The ground was rather soft. Following the Welsh rush, Scotland heeled smartly, and after the half had passed through the hands of every Scottish back except the full-back, Smith scored a great try, a minute from the start. Drysdale converted. Scotland continued to press, and after ten minutes Macpherson cleared the way for Smith, who, however, failed to convert a try. Five minutes later, Smith again failed to convert. Wales then did better, Evan Williams nearly cutting through. After 22 minutes' play, Drysdale dropped a splendid goal. Three minutes later, Wallace failed to convert a try. The Welsh forwards made fierce rushes, but were fearlessly stopped. The score at half time was: Scotland 18 points and Wales nil.

After resumption, Wales began well, but after four minutes, Scotland attacked and Wallace scored a try, which was not converted. Then Hopkins scored a try for Wales, which Parker converted. After 20 minutes, Smith with a tremendous spurt scored a try which was not converted. Five minutes later, the Welsh forward's rush ended in Idris Jones scoring an unconverted try. Then Cornish picked up the ball after the line-out, and scored a smart try for Wales. Then Parker kicked a penalty goal for Wales. The Welshmen attacked desperately during the last few minutes, but the Scottish defence held out. The final score was: Scotland 24 points and Wales 14. The attendance was 5,000.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Johannesburg.—The second day's play in the fourth test match between Joel's Eleven and South Africa was begun, to-day, in showery weather before 9,000 spectators. The South Africans were all out for 193 runs, Susskind scoring 55, Joel's made 77 in their second innings for the loss of two wickets.—Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 0, Leeds 0; Blackburn 1, Arsenal 0; Bolton 3, Cardiff 0; Huddersfield 4, Aston Villa 1; Liverpool 3, Everton 1; Newcastle 4, Nottingham Forest 1; Notts County 4, Sunderland 1; Sheffield United 0, Bury 1; Tottenham 2, Preston 0; West Bromwich 1, Burnley 4; West Ham 4, Manchester City 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Barnsley 2; Bradford City 1, Coventry 0; Chelsea 1, Suthampton 0; Derby 3, Middlesborough 1; Hull 0, Wolverhampton 1; Leicester 6, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Manchester United 4, Clapton Orient 2; Portsmouth 3, Fulham 0; South Shields 3, Port Vale 0; Stockport 1, Crystal Palace 0; Stoke 0, Oldham 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 0; Plymouth 1; Brentford 1, Norwich 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Southend 3; Exeter 4, Watford 0; Gillingham 1, Bristol City 1; Luton 2, Swindon 2; Merthyr 2, Queen's Park Rangers 3; Millwall 2, Aberdare 1; Newport 0, Brighton 0; Reading 0, Charlton 0; Swansea 2, Northampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington 6, Walsall 1; Barrow 1, Lincoln 2; Darlington 3, Wrexham 1; Doncaster 1, Crewe 1; Durham 1, Bradford 0; Grimsby 4, Accrington 0; Hartlepools 1, Chesterfield 0; Nelson 4, Tranmere 1; New Brighton 3, Halifax 1; Rochdale 4, Rotherham 1; Wigan 2, Southport 0.

In the Scottish League the Hibernians beat the Third Lanark by five goals to one.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

The Army 6, Blackheath 0; London Scottish 8, Cambridge University 32; Guy's Hospital 16, Old Leysians 0; Northampton 26, Harlequins 3; Bristol 6, Old Blues 12; Old Merchant Taylors 20, London University 3; Oxford University 7, Richmond 11; Birkenhead Park 14, Headlingley 13; St. Bart's Hospital 5, Coventry 11; Portsmouth Services 13, Gloucester 10; Plymouth 3, Leicester 11; Cross Keys 10, Ebbw Vale 5; Edinburgh Institute 3, Stewartonians 6; Edinburgh University 7, Edinburgh Wanderers 14; Glasgow University 3, Glasgow High School F. P. 24.

The match between Manchester and Moseley was scratched on account of ground being unfit.

In the semi-final of the County Championship, Gloucestershire beat Middlesex by ten points to nine at Gloucester.—Reuter.

PUNJAB OLYMPIC TRIALS.

INTERESTING JAVELIN THROW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

Heats for the Punjab Provincial Olympic trials commenced to-day at the University Sports Field. There were good number of spectators. The number of entries included practically all the winners in the recent University sports tournament in addition to those who were not eligible to compete for the Colleges and others who have not figured prominently in sports before in Lahore. The contestants included athletes from most of the local Colleges, from the Khalsa College, Amritsar, the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala and from most of the local sports associations. Demonstrations on the discus and javelin throws which were quite new to Lahore sportsmen were given by Captain Feunelly of the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and were highly appreciated by all present. The discus which was four and half pounds in weight was thrown from a ring which was a circle 8 feet 2½ inches in circumference and the longest length that Captain Feunelly could throw was 106 feet 9 inches, the world's record being 156 feet and the army record 105 point 3 feet in 1924. The javelin throw was equally interesting and Captain Feunelly covered a length of 108 feet 11 inches in the world's record being 216 feet and the army record 135 feet. The 10 miles modified Marathon race did not create much enthusism there being only two contestants. The time taken by the winner was 73 minutes and 5 seconds. The following events were decided to-day:—100 yards run; Heats:—first heat—time taken 10 2/5 seconds, second heat time 10 3/5 seconds.

10 mile Marathon first:—Lal Shah of Government College, Lahore. Time 73 minutes 5 seconds.

Running high jump:—first, Roblin, height 5 feet 4 inches, second Noordin 5 feet 3 inches. This fell below the University record which is 5 feet 5 inches.

220 yards run, heats, first heat—first Lal Shah, second Sherman, time taken 23 4/5 seconds. Second heat first:—Hyde, second Whiter. Time 24 4/5 seconds.

To-morrow certificates will be awarded at the hands of His Excellency the Governor to the successful competitors after the events have been finally decided.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE., Feb. 7.

To-day's results were as follows:—100 yards final Gurman Singh of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, first, G. W. Lal second.

16 lb. shot put: Lt. Akbar Khan, 5th Probyn Horse Ambala, First—distance 36 feet and half inch; Dew Raj, Medical College, Lahore, second—distance 35 feet 6 inches.

220 yards low hurdles: Gurman Singh of Forman Christian College, Lahore, first; F.C. Wells, Field Battery, R. A. Chandigarh, second

One mile run: Dalip Chand, Dayal Singh College, Lahore, first, time 4 minutes 46 and 1/10 seconds.

220 yards run final: G. W. Lal, Forman Christian College, Lahore, first; time 22 and 9/10 seconds.

Hop step and jump: F. C. Wells, Field Battery, Chandigarh, first, distance 40 feet 9 inches; A. C. Hind; Apprentice, Athletic Association, Lahore, second, distance 36 feet one inch.

120 yards high hurdles: F. C. Wells, first, time 1 minute and seven seconds.

Three miles run, Karam Singh 2/15th Punjab Regiment, Jhelum, first, time 15 minutes and 43 seconds.

Running Long jump: Gulam Nabi, Forman Christian College, Lahore, first, distance 20 feet one inch: Wells, second, distance 19 feet five inches.

400 yards run: Chanchall Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar, first, time 55 4/5 seconds.

After the Olympic trials were over there were some demonstrations of Indian wrestling.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

A wrong announcement in the "Illustrated Times" created a little disturbance in the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday morning when some one found that Sunday's games were announced to be played on Monday. Every effort was made to inform the players of the misprint and all the matches except the Ladies' singles were decided.

Play on Sunday was not of a high standard and the winning contestants in each case were hardly extended to full measure. There are several interesting fixtures on Monday's card and once more Raja Iyer will face Wagle but this time each with a lady partner. Mrs. Row and Wagle are the superior, more experienced pair and have excellent understanding while Iyer is in great form just now and with Mrs. Hunt will put up a stout fight. The engagements on the Hindu Gymkhana courts are of much interest as prospective players in the Western India Lawn Tennis will figure in the matches.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS.

Rangaswami beat Chalam 7—5, 6—2.
G. M. Gole beat Aroorkar 6—4, 7—5.
Gonsalvis beat Vartak 6—4, 6—2.

Prince Ghana Shyam Singhji and Girdhar Das Liladhar beat Davison and Littlewood 6—3, 9—7.

Gadgil and Powar w.o. Vyas and D. R. D. Wadia.

Lady Tata and Annet beat Mrs. Naoroji and K. A. D. Naoroji 6—0, 6—2.

FIXTURES FOR MONDAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1, (4 p.m.): Rangaswami and Another vs. N. F. Naoroji and Another followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Hunt and Raja Iyer.

Court No. 2, (4 p.m.): D. P. Jeejibhoy vs. M. M. Pandya followed by D.P. Jeejibhoy and J. A. D. Naoroji vs. Petit and M. M. Mehta followed by G. M. Gole vs. C. M. E. Warner.

WILSON COLLEGE.

Court No. 1, (4 p.m.): Bhadkamkar and Mehta vs. Gadgil and Powar followed by C. Gonsalvis and Kolhoff vs. Sanghani and Gothaskar.

Court No. 2, (4 p.m.): Kolhoff vs. R. B. Tilak.

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SHIRINBAI LALJEE MADRASA ISLAMIA.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION-STONE.

An Aden correspondent writes:—

The foundation-stone of the above institution at Aden was laid by Lt.-General Sir Thomas Scott, Political Resident, Aden, on the 21st ulto. before a gathering of about 300 guests and about 800 spectators.

Exactly at 5 p.m. Sir Thomas Scott came with his Aide-de-Camp. The boys of the Madrasa sang an Urdu song. After this Mr. Yusuf Khan, the Honorary Secretary of the Madrasa, read the report of the Madrasa, in the course of which it was stated:

The Madrasa Islamia, Crater was founded on the 21st September 1902. It gives full Primary Education in Urdu to boys and girls of whom 124 and 20 respectively are on rolls at present. It also imparts religious education which Mussalmans value more than the secular. The parents of most pupils are too poor to pay fees and to buy books and other requisites. The Madrasa not only gives them free education but also provides them with books and equipment.

The Madrasa is maintained by subscriptions paid by parents of some pupils, Indian Muhammadans, and other well-wishers of the institution, and the Government grant-in-aid. The recurring expenditure and income are each about Rs. 2,400 per annum. Special donations are also collected at intervals which are utilised for giving prizes, buying furniture, and text-books, and making a provision against unforeseen expenditure.

A commodious schools situated in a suitable locality capable of accommodating at least 250 pupils has become a pressing necessity since a long time. Inspired by the example of our brethren the Indian Mussalmans of Tawahi, the Honorary Secretary of the Madrasa Islamia applied to the Settlement Committee for the grant of this site situate to the east of this plot and it is a matter of great gratification that the Political Resident and his Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement readily granted the site free of charge for building the new Madrasa Islamia here. To those who are familiar with the princely gift of a lakh of rupees for the award of scholarships to students and the amelioration of the state of widows and orphans made by Seth Abdullabhoy Laljee of Bombay it would not be surprising to hear that his grandson Mr. Ahmedbhoy undertook in memory of his wife the late Sherinbai to build a school and teachers' quarters and also to furnish it with modern furniture and equipment. The Managing Committee and the Indian Mussalmans of Aden were already under his obligation for giving not only pecuniary help but also much of his valuable time and attention to the affairs of the School as President of the Managing Committee. We are further indebted to him for providing us with a local habitation and a name.

On the conclusion of Mr. Yusuf Khan's speech Sir Thomas Scott along with other officers and gentlemen proceeded to the spot for performing the necessary ceremony of laying the foundation stone. This being over the party returned to their seats. Sir Scott got up then and delivered his speech eulogising the benevotlence of the founder of the Madrasa.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Laljee then addressed the gathering.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

IS IT NOT A JOB FOR GIANTS?

MR TODD'S STATEMENT NOT APPROVED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

London.—Mr. Pakeman, the Chairman of the Special Committee of the Corporation of the City of London which is dealing with the question of St. Paul's Cathedral, has made a statement declaring that Mr. Todd's statement with regard to the Cathedral of 5th February was made without the knowledge of the Committee and it must not be taken that the Committee approves of his views.—Reuter.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE ENQUIRY

LEAFIELD, Feb. 7-8.

The controversy grows as to how St. Paul's Cathedral can be made safe. The recent bold plan of Mr. Todd, the Surveyor of the City of London, to remove the present piers from beneath the Dome and rebuild them while the Dome is held up by temporary supports is declared by Mr. Pakeman, the Chairman of the Special Committee of the City Corporation which is dealing with the question, to have been made without the approval of the Committee and Mr. Pakeman adds that it must not be taken that Mr. Todd's scheme is approved of by the Committee. Meanwhile the opinion of other experts is daily strengthening against the original scheme suggested by the Cathedral's Commission of Architects namely repairing of the piers by forcing cement into them at high pressure.

Mr. William Dunn who has just been appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects to sit as their representative on the reconstituted Cathedral Commission has declared this remedy to be inadequate. The City Corporation Committee is meeting again early next week. Among those who will give evidence will be Sir Francis Fox who was one of the Committee of three experts which surveyed the construction of the Simple on Tunnel and sent a warning to the King about the condition of St. Paul's Dome.—(B. O. W.)

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Annual Polo Dinner was held at Government House on Saturday. The following had the honour of being invited:—H. H. The Maharaja of Rutlam, Lt.-Colonel Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan of Bhopal, Major Shah Mirza Beg, Colonel R. H. Collis, Captain T. C. Crichton, Lieut. H. B. Dalrymple-Hay, Mr. G. Furze, Captain C. E. L. Harris, Captain G. B. Jordan, Mr. Mahomed Karamat, Mr. Mirza Nasir Beg, Captain Mumtaz Ali Khan, Lieut. A. D. Macnamara, Mr. A. N. Fitzgerald Moore, Major G. C. Richardson, Mr. V. Rosenthal, Lt.-Colonel A. B. Skinner and Captain J. H. Wilkinson.

Lady Wilson attended a performance in aid of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, by Professor Ekanthmurti on Saturday.

The hearing of the Harappa Railway Train Smash case (N. W. Rly.) concluded on Saturday before Mr. Nand Lal Manchanda, Magistrate, Lahore, after the prosecution and defence counsel had argued the case. Judgment will be pronounced on 20th February.

Sir Sefton Brancker with his pilot, Mr. Cobham, flew from Rangoon for Akyab at 10-10 on Sunday morning. He is expected to land there at 2 in the afternoon.

The Secretaries of the Postal and R. M. S. Association, Trichinopoly, wired on Saturday to the Madras Members of the Legislative Assembly requesting them to support Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's resolution in the Assembly for a fresh postal enquiry committee.

The Central Board to be formed under the Religious Endowment Act for the purpose of administering its provisions is to consist of a president and four commissioners who will hold the office for five years and who will be whole-time men. The commissioners will each get a salary not exceeding Rs. 800 per month while the President's salary will be subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,100.

Dr. S.A.K. Jeelani, M.L.A., presiding over the second session of the All-India Postmen and Menial Conference on Saturday, assured the support of the Legislative Assembly to the demand for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into their grievances.

The Convocation of the Delhi University has been fixed for 2nd March.

PLOT THAT FAILED.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION REMAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

A very lively and interesting debate took place at the special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held yesterday under the Presidentship of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel on the requisition of sixteen Councillors. It will be remembered that these sixteen Councillors walked out of the meeting of 22nd January as a protest against the passing of closure motion after the question of drainage contract was discussed for over an hour. From the general trend and temper of discussions that took place at the meeting yesterday, it could be clearly seen that the requisitionists were a curious combination of three groups, one interested communally, the other politically and the third a very small one wanting to get into Executive Committees by making itself felt by some sort of occasional obstruction. Mr. Fateh Mahomed Munshi who led the group of the Mahomedan Councillors, put forward his motion for the cancellation of the previous resolution "fixing standard rates and distributing drainage work on the basis of these rates amongst responsible and efficient contractors to be selected by the Sanitary Committee" and for the acceptance of the lowest standard which happened to be of a Mahomedan gentleman. The Mahomedan members supported this motion evidently with the object of securing the support of Mahomedans for Dr. Nanavaty's motion for getting another resolution passed at a previous meeting conveying congratulation to the Mayor and Corporation of Calcutta for refusing to vote address to the Viceroy at the time of his last visit to Calcutta. The President asked the Board to set aside all party or communal considerations in the discussion of this very important question of drainage contract and decide it purely on its merits. He said that the lowest standard was from a man, who had practically no experience and who only wanted to begin his career as a contractor with this drainage contract if possible. The Municipal Engineer who was directly responsible for the execution of this extensive and expensive project was naturally against entrusting the execution to a novice. The engineer advised them to fix standard rates and distribute the work among four or five contractors, so that works could be properly handled and expedited and that in the event of one or the other of the different contractors failing to do the allotted portion it could be proceeded with by the rest. He said that in any case the works must be completed before monsoon and therefore the engineers should be given all possible facilities. The President also explained the municipal law and said that since the contract was not for the purchase of any material or moveable property, but was only for labour the Sanitary Committee had full authority to fix standard rates and give the contract to any one or more persons. In the present case the Sanitary Committee wanted the general board to fix the rates. The difference between the lowest and the standard rate was a little over seven thousand. The Municipality stood to lose a great deal more in delaying the works or in entrusting them to an inexperienced man. The municipal engineer Mr. Gore pointed out in a lucid and impressive manner how the Sanitary Committee had under his advice fixed the standard rates which were most proper and reasonable and in a convincing manner proved the disability of giving the contract to several responsible and reliable contractors, who can secure sufficient labour and properly supervise the execution of the work.

After this some of the members went on discussing the matter without in fact advancing any new point till at last Dr. Mansuri, one of the requisitionists who had left the previous meeting, because of the closure motion got highly disgusted and himself moved a closure. Thus the debate was closed after two hours' waste of public time, because when the motion was put to vote it was lost by 14 against 30 votes. After this Dr. Nanavaty moved for setting aside the resolution passed at the previous meeting congratulating the Calcutta Corporation for refusing address to the Viceroy. Dr. Nanavaty had nothing more to say than what he had expressed in the columns of the 'Times of India.' His only argument was that Mr. Das and his colleagues in the Calcutta Corporation were guilty of greatest discourtesy and disloyalty to the Viceroy. Mr. Pestonsha Vakil, a nominated member made a very sober speech in which he exhorted the Board to avoid controversial topics of this nature. He said that he had very great respect for Mr. Das and his sacrifices and if on this occasion he supported Dr. Nanavaty's motion it was not on grounds advanced by the mover and his friends, but only on one ground that Ahmedabad Municipality was not at all concerned in the action of the Calcutta Corporation. He said that if he had been present on the occasion of voting an address to Mahatma Gandhi he would have gladly joined. The motion, when put to vote was lost by a large majority.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LD.

The net profits of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore, for the half year ended 31-12-1924 come to Rs. 5,96,704/7/11 as compared to Rs. 5,82,837/3/10 and Rs. 4,27,608/12/8 the corresponding figures for the half years ending 30-6-1924 and 31-12-1923 respectively. This sum together with the sum of Rs. 68,827/14/10 brought forward from the last half year make the total sum available for appropriation as Rs. 6,65,236/6/9. The Directors have decided to declare a Dividend of Rs. 15 per cent. (Fifteen per cent.) as before. The General Meeting of Shareholders is fixed for 19th February 1925 (Sunday), at 3 p.m. in the Bank Office, 25, The Mall, Lahore.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Interesting statistics are available of the industrial disputes in British India for October, November and December last. During this period twenty-six fresh disputes began and equal number of disputes ended But the number of labourers affected was no less than 16,609, they having lost in all over 58,200 days. Of these disputes only four were successful, seven partially successful, while 15 were unsuccessful. Thirteen cotton mills and three jute mills were among other industries connected with these disputes. But the number of men involved were more in jute mills than in cotton mills, because while in the former there were over ten thousand, there were nearly three thousand in cotton mills Distributed provincially, Bombay claims fifteen disputes, Bengal seven and Madras four. No less than ten disputes arose over the question of pay, eight over personnel and one over bonus.

THREE STUDENTS DROWNED.

SAD END OF A COLLEGE PICNIC.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 7.

Deep gloom has fallen over the town by the accidental drowning in the sea while bathing of three students of St. Aloysius' College, who had gone out for a picnic with a large body of professors and students. Despite every effort made to rescue them by fishermen, they were carried by the force of the waves and it took long to recover their bodies. One of them, however, was washed ashore only after the lapse of twenty-four hours and found a couple of miles away from the place of the accident. Two of the students were in the Senior Intermediate, Harold Saldanha, a most promising and resourceful boy of eighteen, youngest son of Mr. P.F.X. Saldanha, Highland Coffee Work and Aloysius Lobo, son of the late Mr. Victor Lobo. The third was George D'Souza of the sixth form, son of the late Mr. Marcel D'Souza, head clerk of the College. Profound sympathy is felt for the bereaved families and for the College to which the three exemplary boys belonged. The vast concourse of priests, students, relatives and friends that attended the funeral testified to the esteem in which they and their families were held.

VYKOM "UNTOUCHABLES."

RESOLUTION TO REMOVE BAN DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

In the Travancore Legislative Council today a resolution relating to the throwing open of all public roads and Vykom Road to the depressed classes was put to vote and lost by a majority.

FENNISH DESERTERS.

TWO MORE ARRIVE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

In addition to the two stranded Finnish sailors who were handed over to the Salvation Army by the Railway Police the other day, two more of their companions arrived here on Wednesday night. It is now confirmed that they are seamen of "Navigaetta" who got off at Karachi sometime back. All the four men were sent by the Commissioner of Police to Calcutta where they expect to find work on an outgoing ship to Finland.

SEPARATION OF POWERS.

TANJORE RENT QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

A resolution urging separation of judicial and executive functions with effect from the next official year was moved in the Council to-day. The Law Member pointed out that the matter was at present under the consideration of the Government of India and when its decisions were obtained the Local Government would give an opportunity to the Legislative Council to discuss the scheme. The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

The motion for an adjournment of the House to discuss the situation in the Tanjore District owing to the collection of enhanced rates of revenue was discussed. Several members took part in the discussion. On being put to vote the motion was carried.

The mover of the motion referred to the distress created by the recent floods in the District and the sorry plight of the ryots. He urged a reduction of 6 1/4 per cent in the revenue in the case of all lands and the stoppage of revenue collections for two months, i.e. until a careful investigation into the condition of the district was made and the remission application filed by ryots were disposed of.

The Revenue Member on behalf of Government pointed out that every attempt was being made to treat the ryots leniently. Thousands of applications had been received for remission and the Collector was applying the remission rules with reasonable leniency. There was no justification for apprehension that there would be undue severity or rigour in making collections.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow. The Civil Courts Bill will be considered to-morrow.

EXTREMELY UNSATISFACTORY

(Continued from page 7.)

ment, members of the Council, the landlords, as well as the tenants were on their trial, and the question was whether they would emerge successfully through the difficult ordeal. The primary duty of Government was to see that the people were happy and contented and that their legitimate grievances were satisfied. It was only last year that Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the mother of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, had organised a fancy fete for collecting funds for the housing of poor Parsis. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who was one of the most honest men knew the difficulties of the poor tenants, and yet such a Bill was now proposed by him. But they must remember that Mr. Cowasji had made a statement in the Corporation in the time of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that the mill-workers drank champagne. The Government as also the landlords and tenants were on their trial now. Was it seriously proposed now to introduce class war in India, as it existed in Europe—between Capital and Labour? Was it for the good of the country? He was sure they would have to tell the landlords that if they practised *zulum* on the tenants they would have to practise *Satyagraha* against them (Cheers).

Mr. Nabi Ullah said the Bill was a most heartless measure and had not the saving grace of being even a half-hearted measure, for it did not go even half-way. Among the Moslem even religion was brought into requisition to support the exactions of the landlords. In the Council it was the Sind Moslem members who had thrown their weight against the tenants, and he hoped this time some wholesome influences would be brought to bear on them, for these members were influenced by the promise of fishes and loaves.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo Mistri in the course of her speech said: We have met together this evening to assert our right to exist and to protest against the attitude of the Government and the Swarajist members of the Council who from self-interested motives have betrayed the sacred trust reposed by the citizens. The primary duty of Government is not to exploit the citizens but to guard their interests and right to exist. Instead they are helping to render their lot unbearably hard.

When in places like Calcutta and England the Rent Act is not only extended but the rents have been reduced, we fail to understand in what respects conditions in Bombay are dissimilar or what special conditions have arisen to warrant a change. We can come to one and only one conclusion and that is self-interest.

The housing scarcity is due to speculation and to the work of the Improvement Trust, which has demolished houses without first making provision for the accommodation of the tenants displaced. It is also very busy in demolishing old slums and erecting new ones. Nothing is being done for the middle-class people. The suburban schemes have proved too expensive owing to lack of cheap transport, rents, and the safety of life and property. For the present plight the citizens have partly to thank themselves also. For it is due to their short-sighted policy. In subscribing to the Development Loan they were easily taken in by the tempting words "India for Indians and by Indians." You all know how many Indians have responsible jobs, how many Indians have been given contracts for supplying materials, and now it is proposed to assist the land. If half the sum thrown away in reclaiming land were spent in building on the land available at present we would have been saved from this sorry plight.

The framers of the proposed Bill do not seem to have taken three of the most important points into consideration. (1) the paying capacity of the people, (2) the urban slum crisis through which Bombay like the rest of the world is passing and (3) the fact that the measure to be of any practical utility must be for the greatest good of the greatest number of people. Have Government themselves given another increase to thousands of its clerks and subordinates to meet this extra expenditure? No the retrenchment "axe" has been applied to hundreds on the contrary and now they come forward to add insult to the injury by trying to turn them out on the streets or seek the assistance of the Insolvency Act.

Not only is it necessary to retain the present Rent Act, but a time has come when some control should be exercised over the houses built since 1910. These latter are erected with the express purpose of profiteering. They are quite already and ready planned, and the comforts of the tenants are left out of the consideration altogether. In many of them there are not even proper kitchens, so that people have to live on outside food which contributes to the deterioration of their health. I often wonder how such badly planned houses are passed by the Municipality, and why controller should not fix their rents. As for the rents exacted they are so exorbitant that it amounts to nothing but highway robbery.

The resolution was carried.

"NOT A GENUINE BILL."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he himself wondered at the surprise caused among the public of Bombay at Mr. Cowasji Jehangir bringing forward a Bill to satisfy both the tenants and landlords—for Mr. Cowasji had promised to bring such a Bill—or he was sure such a Bill would satisfy neither. It was not a Bill which had come spontaneously from the Government, but it was wrung out of an unwilling Government by the continuous and energetic agitation in the city. It was not a genuine Bill at all, but it was a halting, half-hearted measure. If Government had a genuine desire, they would have helped the poor tenants. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had shown great shrewdness in introducing such a Bill, for he was an interested person in this matter, and how could they expect a Government composed of such aristocratic and rich men to bring forward a measure for the good of the poor? Mr. Nariman had expected some sort of trouble of this kind, and he was, therefore, very reluctant to withdraw his own Bill in the last Session of the Council. He did not believe in appealing and protesting to Government, and passing resolutions of such a nature for they never were read by members of the Council, but thrown into the wastepaper baskets. The tenants must organise deputations and influence every individual member of the Council by persuading and convincing him. He personally promised to do his best for the tenants of Bombay. If he could but get the help of the majority of Muslim members he would undertake to get a satisfactory measure passed by the Council, in spite of the opposition of an aristocratic and capitalistic Government. They remembered that only a short while ago in that very Hall a Baby show was opened by the Governor, when Mr. Cowasji was also present. Were they going to save the babies by means of screening shows? It was all bunkum. Babies could only be saved by giving poor people decent houses, for their present houses were mere dungeons. He wondered whether Mr. Cowasji knew of the difficulties and sufferings of the poor in the City. But how could he, when he had not to run in search of a new house after getting a notice from his landlord? He advised the tenants of Bombay to organise themselves and influence individual Council members.

PLEA FOR NON-ENHANCEMENT OF RENTS.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster moved:

(a) This meeting is emphatically of opinion that looking to the extremely adverse changes that have taken place in the economic conditions affecting the tenants of Bombay since the passing of the Rent Acts, the enormous increases in the basic rents proposed by Government under the new Rent Act Amendment Bill, amounting to as many as 50 and 60 per cent would prove most disastrous in their effects on the civic life of the poor and middle-class tenants who form the bulk of the population of Bombay, and urges that no further enhancements of rents should be given to the landlords under the new Bills as the additional rents allowed to them by the present Acts are more than sufficient.

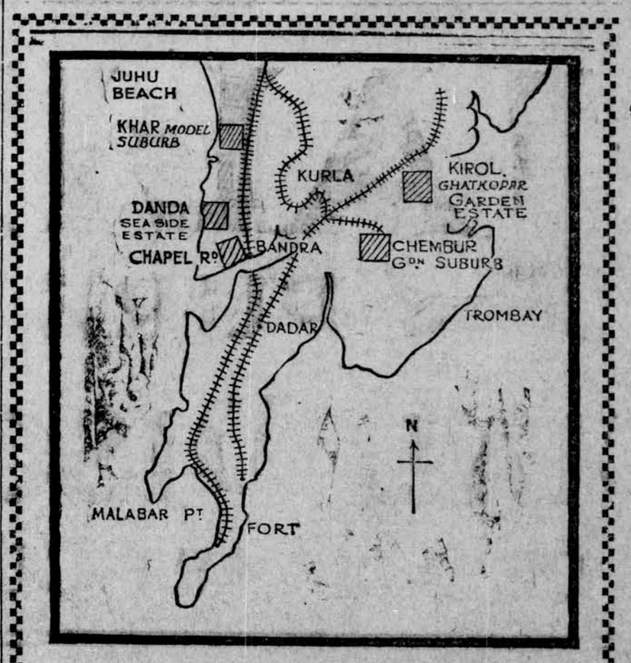
(b) This meeting expresses its deep regret that the Government have not only not included in the new Bill any amendments for relieving the hardships to which the tenants and sub-tenants have been subjected by the operation of the existing Rent Acts, but have actually added new provisions likely to open out new vistas of infinite possibilities for the landlords to tyrannise over the poor tenant class, especially those provisions of the Bill which relate to—(1) sub-tenancy, (2) premises in a so-called ruinous condition, and (3) those left by the tenants unoccupied for long periods.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Vatcha Gandhy and Mr. Framroz Joshi spoke in support and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Gorwalla proposed and Mr. Talyarkhan seconded the following resolution, which was passed:—

The meeting requests its President to forward copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble the President of the Legislative Council and the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council and appoints a deputation of the following ladies and gentlemen to wait upon all the Members of the Council with a view to impress upon them the grievances of the tenants of Bombay and enlist their sympathy for alleviating the same:—

The President of this meeting, Mr. M. K. Patel, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Mary Hodgkinson, Messrs Jehangir Vimadalal, K. J. Dubash, R. B. Paymaster, E. F. Bharucha, and Mohanlal Desai.



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PROGRESS OF ART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb 4.

Mr. K. H. Vakil delivered a series of lectures, illustrated with pictures, lantern slides and diagrams, under the auspices of the M. T. B. Arts College at Surat. He deplored the system that expected or rather obliged the students to understand the hopes and fears about the progress of art in the West without providing them with the necessary preliminary knowledge of the conditions of art either in the West or in the East. The task was, he remarked, well-nigh an impossibility. But some of the conclusions and the suggestions made by the author of the chapter in their text-book could be understood without great difficulty because they were applicable to conditions in India. After an explanation of some of the references in the text, he said, he agreed with the writer of the chapter that art was not, as people generally believed, a matter purely of chance. Art depended, as the writer said, on the social conditions of the people, their training and their taste. Public taste was vitiated not by any impossibility of training or instruction on the subject but by "aesthetic snobbery." People like not what they really liked but what others liked, or rather what was the fashion to like. That accounted for most of the vulgar atrocities and philistinism of the times. The complacency, for the first time disturbed by Ruskin and Morris in England, required a similar handling in this country. Knowledge of past artistic achievements was essential, he said, for providing reliable standards for progress in the present and as guidance for the future. Art was certainly a human activity and he considered Mr. Brockle's warning as necessary for those in this country who, despite their national ideals and achievements, refused to go further than painting and sculpture in their search for art. They were incompetent to see art in the articles of every day use and in their interiors and surroundings. That was an irony, irony for those who knew how art was in the ancient times a necessity and a common feature of everyday life and surroundings. Mr. Vakil in a lantern lecture at the Naginchand Institute described also some of the cave temples, ancient sculpture, and architecture, method of civic structures, the lay out of streets and tanks and the arrangement and decoration of domestic houses and interiors.

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